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THE LITERARY PANORAMA.

FOR OCTOBER, 1808.

HIGHWAYS OF THE KINGDOM.

THE Committee of Hon. House of Commons appointed to investigate the subject of the proper Breadth of Wheels, what Shape of the Road is best calculated for ease of Draught and certainty of Preservation, and for considering certain Acts relative to Stage Coaches and other Carriages, have communicated their opinion to the House in three reports :

The First ordered to be printed May 11, 1808.
The Second ordered to be printed May 30, 1808.
The Third ordered to be printed June 17, 1808.

Each of these contains three articles, on which, in particular, the report is made : but, in order to obtain a more regular connected and complete view of these subjects, which are, in fact, intimately connected, we shall combine these three reports into one narrative. Some of these matters have already been given at large in our work, from a former report, as may be seen in the first volume of LITERARY PANORAMA, p. 365 *et seq.*

The Committee have directed their attention to

1. Wheels.
2. Carriages in general.
3. Construction of Highways.
4. General Highway Act.
5. General Turnpike Act.
6. Particulars connected with Highways.
7. Stage Coaches and their number of Passengers.
8. Mail Coaches.
9. Return Post-Chaises.

The Committee observe, that

The importance of land-carriage, to the prosperity of a country, need not be dwelt upon. "Next to the general influence of the seasons, upon which the regular supply

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" of our wants, and a great proportion of our comforts, so much depend, these perhaps no circumstance more interesting to men in a civilized state, than the perfection of the means of interior communication." It is a matter therefore to be wondered at, that so great a source of national improvement has hitherto been so much neglected. Instead of the roads of the kingdom being made a great national concern, a number of local trusts are created, under the authority of which, large sums of money are collected from the public, and expended without adequate responsibility or control. Hence arises a number of abuses, for which no remedy is provided, and the resources of the country, instead of being devoted to useful purposes, are too often improvidently wasted.

Your committee do not mean, by these observations, to recommend that the turnpike roads of the kingdom should be taken into the hands of government, as such a measure is liable to various objections. But your committee are perfectly convinced, that leaving matters in their present state, is in the highest degree impolitic. They are of opinion, that a parliamentary commission ought to be appointed, to whom every trust should be obliged annually to transmit a statement of its accounts, to be audited and checked. Before these commissioners, any complaints of improper expenditure, by which so many innocent creditors suffer, ought to be brought, and properly inquired into. An annual report of the state of the turnpike roads of the kingdom, ought also to be laid by such commissioners before his Majesty and both houses of parliament. Such a commission would not be attended with any expence to the public treasury, as a small poundage, on the money received by the different trusts, would defray all the expense it could possibly occasion.

Under the direction of such an institution, the necessary experiments might be tried, for ascertaining the best mode of forming roads, the best means of keeping them in repair, the proper construction of carriages and wheels, and the system of legislative provi-

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sions, the best calculated for the preservation and improvement of roads, &c.* All these are points, which cannot be brought to that state of perfection of which they are capable, without some attention on the part of the legislature, nor by committees of the house, occasionally appointed, however zealous in the cause. Such great objects, which would add millions to the national income, and would increase the comfort of every individual in the kingdom, can only be successfully carried through, by a great and permanent institution, whose whole attention shall be directed to that particular object, and who would take a just pride in accomplishing some of the greatest benefits that could be conferred on their country.

1. WHEELS.

This is a point which has been very fully discussed in a report already before the house, to which your committee beg leave to refer.

In that report, the superiority of the cylindrical form of wheels, over the conical, was fully explained; and from the additional evidence which has been laid before them, your committee can entertain no doubt of the infinite superiority of the cylindrical shape, with respect to ease of draught, and the preservation and improvement of the roads.

Mr. Jessop says, "I may venture to assert, that, by the exclusive adoption of cylindrical broad wheels and flat roads, there would be a saving of one horse in four, of 75 per cent. in repairs of roads, 50 per cent. in the wear of tire, and that the wheels with spokes alternately inclined, would be equally strong with conical ones, and wear twice as long, as wheels do now on the present roads."

Wheels of a conical form, may be altered to a cylindrical shape, at a very moderate expence. It appears also, that much less wood, and much less iron, would be necessary for making such wheels, in addition to the other advantages they possess; in particular their

* The improvement of roads and wheel carriages cannot be effectually accomplished without expence, and that judiciously laid out. At present, there is no fund, whence the cost of any necessary experiments can be drawn, nor any body, under whose superintendance the money can be laid out, nor by whose means, any useful discoveries can be promulgated. A moderate poundage, on the income of the trusts, would not be felt by them, whilst any improvement in the construction of wheels or carriages, would tend so much to the preservation of the roads, as to diminish, to a very considerable extent, the expences of their reparation, by which every trust in the kingdom would be essentially benefited.

lasting much longer, and preserving the roads.

2. CARRIAGES IN GENERAL.

In regard to carriages for the conveyance of goods, it is an important subject of discussion, whether large waggons, or single horse carts, ought to be preferred. Many arguments may undoubtedly be adduced in favour of single horse carts; at the same time, they cannot be recommended for universal adoption, there being various cases, when, in the opinion of your committee, waggons, provided their wheels are properly constructed, may on the whole be preferable.

Another question connected with the subject of carriages for the conveyance of goods, and for agricultural purposes, is, whether oxen or horses ought to be preferred. Where oxen can be advantageously employed, it may be a subject which claims deliberate consideration, whether the use of them may not be entitled to legislative encouragement, by the subjecting carts or waggons, drawn by oxen, to inferior tolls.

3. ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

On the subject of roads in general, your committee have to refer to evidence given by Sir Alex. Gordon of Culvennen in Scotland, and of the Rev. Mr. Morphew in Norfolk, which are of peculiar importance, as pointing out the great advantages which result from the making of roads in districts where they had not previously been much known. The necessity of strictly adhering to the proper direction of the road, without deviating from the true line, in order to gratify private purposes, is also very ably enforced, in a communication from a most intelligent engineer, in that branch of improvement, Mr. Charles Abercrombie, who is said to have lined out a greater extent of road, and with more satisfaction to the public in general, than any engineer in the United Kingdom.

4. GENERAL HIGHWAY ACT.

In regard to the general highway act, your committee wish to impress the house with the necessity of thoroughly revising and correcting that act, presuming, however, to suggest in what respect it has seemed most to require alteration or amendment.

1. As to authorizing the appointment of surveyors of the roads over districts, formed by consolidating several parishes;—such surveyors to possess extensive powers with respect to directing the mode of repair, seeing the orders of magistrates properly executed, and reporting to them; but not to meddle with the internal pecuniary concerns of parishes.

The appointment and removal of these officers should rest with the magistrates, who must also be empowered to assign certain reasonable salaries, and to apportion them.

2. As to introducing a more regular system

of repairing and preserving the roads in every district—and to effect this, your committee are of opinion, that all clashing of jurisdictions should, as much as possible, be avoided. The powers therefore given to magistrates, should be limited to the particular division for which they act; and probably, some restraint may, with advantage, be imposed on the now existing facilities of indictment; as well in the case of a single magistrate, presenting on his view, as in that of other persons going, without any previous step, before a grand jury, and stating a particular road to be put out of repair; thus completely overturning all plans for amending the highways, according to any deliberate system, founded on public utility or convenience.

3. Your committee are of opinion, that all wilful acts tending to injure the public roads should be made punishable, without particular notice, by moderate fines before magistrates, with a power of mitigation: such as laying straw, permitting timber to remain on the road, placing stones there, or suffering a single stone, of any considerable size, to remain on the road, which may have been used for supporting the wheels of carriages; making ditches capable of endangering horses or carriages, digging pits, or even scraping the roads at improper times, or with improper instruments. It has also been suggested to your committee, that it would be proper to regulate the weight of carriages with manure, and to prevent, by some useful provisions, the injury which the roads sustain, by the practice of dragging timber on the surface of the roads.

It appears also expedient, that more ample powers should be given to waywardens, for collecting materials proper to repair the roads, when necessary; and to remove the scrapings of the roads into the adjoining lands, and in inclosed districts, where the roads are narrow; with compensations to be fixed by the magistrates.

But one of the most important alterations, and without which every other must to a certain degree be inefficient, is a new adjustment of the compositions for statute duty. And your committee presume with confidence to recommend, that attention should be paid, in this adjustment, to the breadth of wheels, compared with the number of horses used for draft, so as to encourage the use of broad cylindrical wheels; and to make the contributions for repairs of roads, in some degree, commensurate with the damage they receive; and perhaps all carts, with wheels of less than six inches, should be prohibited from using more than two horses.

Certain regulations, connecting the power of the draft with the breadth of wheels, your committee are induced to hope, will gene-

rally be found sufficient to protect the roads: but they do not foresee any inconvenience from allowing parishes to erect weighing machines, if they think fit, and, under proper regulations to compel all carriages to be weighed at them.

5. GENERAL TURNPIKE ACT.

No one can question the justice, nor the expediency, of imposing, on those who use them, the burden of sustaining great public roads, forming lines of communication between distant places, and of more advantage to strangers, than to the inhabitants of their immediate neighbourhood. It is well known that all the excellence of our roads, and consequent facilities of internal conveyance, and of travelling, may be imputed to the adoption of this principle: and many trusts continue to exercise the powers reposed in them after a manner most honourable to themselves, and most useful to the public.

But the circumstances of several turnpikes are now very much changed. In some instances, they have contracted debts, bearing an interest nearly equal to the amount of their tolls, and, when those have been increased, fresh debts are incurred; so that the contributions levied on individuals using the road, become directed to purposes wholly different from their repair. It is moreover suspected, that cases may be found, where persons taking the management, are rather disposed to maintain establishments, beneficial to themselves, than to relieve, in an expeditious manner, the public burdens. This subject is however so extensive, and embraces so great a variety of cases and circumstances, that your committee rather again recommend the establishment of a parliamentary commission, which, by receiving annual accounts and statements, may correct abuses, if any are found to exist; and, by comparing the practices of different parts of the kingdom, may be enabled to circulate information, and to recommend the best modes for adoption, than presume to point out specific remedies.

Your committee however beg leave to suggest, as a prospective measure, the infinite importance of connecting, with every future establishment of artificial property, a sinking fund for its ultimate liquidation.

6. PARTICULARS CONNECTED WITH HIGHWAYS.

On the subject of railways, and other particulars connected with roads and carriages, your committee have to refer to a proposed species of single railway, and to the plan of stone railways, and other particulars.

Your committee has received from Mr. Jessop some information regarding a mode of improving roads by means of water, a plan that has been tried in several of the midland counties of England, and it is said with success,

As in many cases it might be advisable, to pave the whole, or at least a part of any particular road that is much frequented, in the manner adopted at the Commercial Road near London, your committee thought it necessary, to apply to a respectable magistrate (the Lord Provost of Edinburgh), for information upon that subject, the metropolis of Scotland, having long been celebrated for the excellent mode in which its streets are paved.

In the course of their inquiries, your committee learned, that a considerable tract of road, had been made by some detachments of his Majesty's forces in the neighbourhood of Bagshot Heath, respecting which, they thought it their duty to make some investigation. It has occurred to your committee, that even in time of war, while so large an army is kept up, a portion of it might be usefully employed in public works, but at any rate, as at the termination of the present war, it will probably be found expedient, to keep up a larger peace establishment, than ever was thought necessary on any former occasion; a considerable part of that force, cannot be better employed, than in making and repairing the highways of the kingdom.

7. STAGE COACHES.

Various acts have passed for limiting the number of persons to be carried on the outside of stage coaches; notwithstanding which it is a point which still requires legislative interference. A great number of accidents are continually happening, owing to the coaches being overloaded either with passengers or luggage, and in consequence thereof, being overturned or breaking down. It is proper at the same time to observe, that this is a subject, in which a variety of interests are implicated; that the property of a number of persons is embarked in such undertakings; that they produce a considerable revenue to the public; and that any material check given to the regular communication between one part of the kingdom and another, by means of these conveyances, might be attended with injurious consequences to the public interest.

Proposed Regulations.—1. That all coaches travelling for hire, shall take out a licence, for a certain number of outside passengers, as well as inside passengers; and that the number of both to be permitted shall be painted in a conspicuous manner on each coach, together with the name of the proprietor or company to whom such coach shall belong.—2. That no luggage whatever shall be put or carried on the top of any coach travelling for hire; nor more than four passengers on the roof of the coach, nor on any board or contrivance attached thereto.—3. That stage coaches, drawn by less than four horses, shall not have more than five persons as outside passengers, besides the coachman.—4. That stage coaches,

drawn by four horses, shall not carry more than ten outside passengers, whether in summer or winter, besides the coachman.—5. That no coach shall be allowed to carry any outside passengers, the top of which shall be more than eight feet from the ground—many overturns being occasioned by the great height to which coaches are unnecessarily elevated.

It would also be desirable, with a view to safety, that the wheels should run wider on the ground than the construction now commonly in use; in regard to width, the outside of the wheels of stage coaches and other carriages, should be at least five feet two inches on the road, for the safety of such carriages travelling: and, for the better preservation of the roads, that the wheels should be from four to six inches broad, according to the weight they are respectively allowed to carry, and also of a cylindrical form.*

Your committee are satisfied, that the measures they have pointed out are not only essential to the safety of passengers, but will ultimately be found advantageous, rather than otherwise, to the proprietors themselves. They would be less liable to any prosecution for damages, in which cases considerable sums are frequently awarded; their horses and carriages would be less injured, if they conveyed less weight; many persons are deterred from travelling in stage coaches, owing to the personal risk they run under the present system, and in general they would pay with pleasure an additional charge, if they were certain of travelling with security; by limiting the number of outside passengers, also, many would become inside passengers, and would pay more for the places they occupied; and in regard to the luggage, the proprietors, by enlarging the front and hind boots of their carriages, or by making what are called sub-imperials, would be enabled to carry fully as much weight as is consistent with the preservation of the roads, to which such machines are particularly injurious, or perhaps than any carriage, with narrow wheels, ought to be permitted to convey. It was stated to your committee, by Mr. Charles Ward, that he was informed by the exactman who had weighed it, that the Worcester heavy coach, drawn by four horses, weighed, when laden, three tons eighteen hundred weight.

Before quitting this subject, your committee

* It is also suggested, that the turnpike-keepers should be subject to a penalty, for permitting stage coaches to pass with more than the legal number of passengers. In the country, the passengers get down before the coach arrives at the gate, and afterwards remount; but at the gates immediately around London, there is, it is said, a pecuniary understanding between the toll-takers and the coachmen.

tee beg to refer to the memorial of Rev. Mr. Milton, and the evidence adduced in behalf of his patent coach of safety. They consider his plan entitled to the particular consideration of those who are interested in such undertakings, and of the public in general.

8. MAIL COACHES.

No legislative provision has been enacted, for limiting the number of outside passengers on coaches of this description; and in some cases, more passengers are probably carried on them, than was originally in contemplation. The enormous weight thus conveyed is much complained of, as injurious to the roads on which those coaches travel, without paying any toll. This subject will, probably, require the consideration of parliament in the course of a future session.

9. RETURN POST-CHAISES.

The number of persons conveyed, both in the inside and on the outside of return post-chaises, must strike the most careless observer in the neighbourhood of this metropolis, though perhaps few take into their consideration the mischiefs which arise therefrom. By these means, in particular, the horses of the postmaster are considerably injured, and the stage coaches, which pay a considerable revenue to government, are prevented from having their proper chance of customers.

An application has been made to your committee, by a number of respectable postmasters, on this subject, accompanied by a statement of the disadvantages arising from this practice. It seems expedient to your committee, that a heavy penalty should be inflicted on the driver of any return post-chaise, who carries any inside passengers whatever, or more than one outside passenger, except on roads where no stage coach passes, and consequently, where greater latitude may be admissible, for the accommodation of the public.

Conclusion.—Your committee have now terminated their investigation; and are deeply impressed with conviction, that if the measures which they have ventured to suggest were adopted, many lives would be saved, and the interest of the public would, in various other respects, be most essentially promoted; indeed to an extent far beyond what is generally apprehended.

EXTRACTS FROM THE EVIDENCE, WITH OBSERVATIONS.

THE consideration of the state of the high roads of the kingdom presents at first sight merely a question of political and public concern: but on examination we shall find it come closer home to the hearts and bosoms of individuals than such a conception of it supposes. Almost

every one has, at some time, occasion to travel on the high road, and certainly, therefore, would be glad of a reasonable degree of security to his person: or he will part with a more ready goodwill from a friend, about to take a journey, in proportion to his conviction that the journey may be safely accomplished. Humanity also, has its place in this subject. The humble pedestrian who travels the road with no assistance, but solely with his powers derived from nature, needs all the attention which a well policed nation can confer: and every obstacle in his way is a derogation from the public dignity. To this we must add, the indispensable duty of man, who avails himself of the labours of animals, to render their exertions as little painful as possible. If we employ their strength, we have no right to exercise, or to suffer, barbarities upon them. We are bound, even, to see that their powers be fairly used, and every instance of false application of their abilities, or of unnecessary fatigue, or of brutish disregard, reflects disgrace on those who possess the means of prevention.

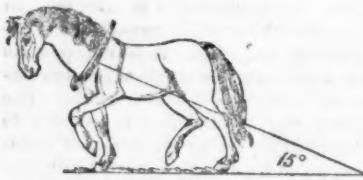
We are so firmly convinced of these truths, that we shall, without scruple, place first among the subjects comprised in the following evidence, that information which the committee has acquired, in relation to the general powers and conformation of the horse. It is not possible that any of our readers should be insensible to the merit of this noble animal. The introduction of statements intended to counteract the savage principle of disregard would even imply something dishonorable: some may think this better than direct cruelty, but the difference in our opinion is but a single shade. Inadvertency, or want of information, is the usual source of those sufferings under which the horse labours, when in our service. Few have inquired into the powers of this animal; fewer still are aware of the principles on which he acts. The mechanical properties of animal conformation are known to few, and therefore we think the public is deeply indebted to the committee for the investigation which they have caused to be made of the subject. The leading ideas of a discussion by Mr. Adam Walker, well known as an eminent geometrician, will be read with pleasure.

The horse is certainly constructed by

nature with the greatest attention to the combination of agility and strength. He is, by art, applied to the purposes of riding or of draught. Our present inquiry refers to him under the latter description.

As horses are the power most commonly applied to overcome agricultural difficulties, it is necessary, the mechanical formation of these noble animals should first be considered. A horse's limbs are a system of powerful levers, actuated by muscles of proportionate strength and wonderful contrivance! By these he can carry near 800lb. on his back, draw upwards of 80lb. for hours together, and some of his species have run near a mile in a minute! For beauty, he may be considered as the paragon of animals; and for spirit and courage, incapable of fear, or giving up what he contends for.

The slope of his shoulder, making an angle with a perpendicular to the horizon of about 14 or 15 degrees, shews that the horse was not designed to draw horizontally, or as horses do in a team; for, though it is unnoticed, his collar is drawn up against his throat, and obstructs his breathing: if his collar lie inclined on his shoulder, his line of draught should be perpendicular to it, and consequently incline to the horizon in the aforesaid angle, thus:



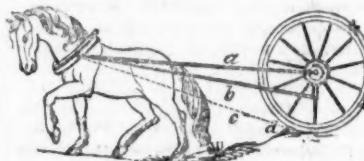
Where the neck rises from the chest of the horse, the shoulder-blades from the resting place for his collar or harness into a slope or inclination, as in the figure, he will then pull perpendicular to the slope of his shoulder; and all parts of that shoulder will be equally pressed by the collar. It is therefore evident that nature did not intend him to draw a line parallel to the horizon, though in most carriages he is obliged to draw in this unnatural line.

Though this animal is a machine consisting of many levers, he, individually is a lever himself. Observe how he turns his hind feet into a fulcrum, when he has any great obstacle to overcome; how he makes the centre of gravity of his body weigh as far from the fulcrum as he can, by which means he increases the length of the acting part of the lever, and diminishes the resisting

part of it; acting like a theorist in mechanics:—



a is the centre of gravity of the horse; from a to c is the acting part of the lever; from c to b the resisting part; therefore, in thrusting out his hind legs he lengthens a c, and diminishes c b. The muscles of his hind legs add to the power of his weight; but his fore legs are of little use to his draught; they prop the forepart of his body, and by their action lift up his centre of gravity, so that by its fall its weight may act upon obstacles and resistance; for in all difficult draughts a horse has an undulatory motion, rising and falling every step; and it is by the falling part of it, that he overcomes the obstructions to his draught: hence the use of heavy horses for great loads.



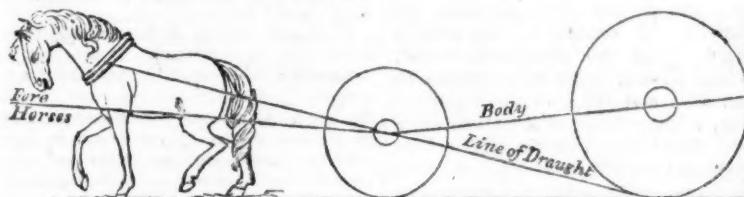
If the horizontal line a have the inclined line of draught b drawn from the horse's shoulder at an angle of 14° or 15°, it would extend to the bottom of the wheel, as the dotted line c does. This is certainly too low for a line of draught. Therefore, in carts, if the slope be not more than 8 or 10° it will be found more convenient, though less mechanically powerful. This manner of draught, from five or six inches below the axle, has been practised repeatedly with success.

I therefore apprehend that a four-wheel carriage drawn by the shaft horses at an angle of 10, 12, or 14° (according to the size of the horses) are the best angles, both animal and mechanical, that a horse can draw in.—But as horses in a team must draw horizontally, the shaft horses will have a portion of the weight drawn down on their backs by the pull of the fore-horses; because all lines of draught, if crooked or angular, have a tendency to draw into a straight line.

Where another horse precedes that attached to the body drawn, we have to

guard against the effect of this tendency ; for if the line of draught of the nearest horse be adjusted with the nicest accuracy, yet the distance of the one in advance, vacates every reference to the principle of gravity, as attached to him, and ren-

ders a different line of draught indispensable. As this is of the greatest consequence to many persons whose vehicles are drawn in this manner, we have copied the figure by which the nature of this action is shewn.



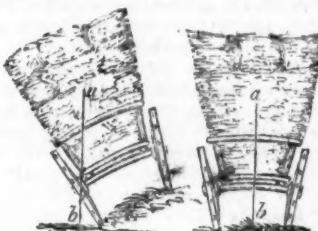
This figure also shews the relative proportions of the height of the wheels to each other, and to the horse by which they are drawn. But it is evident, that many considerations may render variations desirable ; such as, the convenience of employing horses of different sizes, occasionally : the necessity for adopting the forms and constructions of carriages to narrow and crowded streets, to different motions and attitudes, as turning, backing, &c. and to other conveniences. Mr. W. thinks that the wheels of carriages having but one pair should be about 5 feet 4 inches in height : then forming the line of draught to 12° or 14° (agreeable to the shoulder of the horse), it will follow that the fore wheels of carriages having two pairs, must be much smaller, and this, which he observes is quite necessary for easy turning, may be done without much harm to the draught.

The machines that are usually drawn by horses may be classed under three kinds : coaches, carts, and waggons. The first are fitted for speedy conveyance, and are supposed to be laden rather with passengers than luggage : the second are laden with luggage in small quantities : and the last are understood to be heavily laden with goods of a ponderous kind. The principles on which these machines are constructed are of great consequence, in this inquiry ; but, we shall place first the principle on which they are, or ought to be, laden, as being most ordinarily too little attended to in practice.

OF WEIGHT OR GRAVITY.

Weight, or gravity, is the tendency of any body to fall in a direct line, as the nearest way, to the centre of the earth.

The *Centre of Gravity* of a body is a point in it on which the body may be suspended in all positions : it is a point in which the whole weight of the body may be conceived to be concentrated. If that point be propped and sustained, the body cannot fall.



Let these two figures represent two carts laden with corn, one on level ground, the other on a declivity ; *a.* the centre of gravity, and *a b.* the line in which the loads would fall. In one, there is no danger, because the line of direction falls within the supports : the other must overset, because its directions fall beyond the supports.

In loading waggons, it is necessary that the centre of gravity of the load should be nearer the hind, than the fore, wheels. In carts, the centre of gravity of the load should not be directly over the wheels, but a little inclining towards the horse ; as his powers, or momentum, will be increased by a portion of the weight on his back.

It is a law of nature that the centre of gravity endeavours to get as low as it can, and always beneath or behind the power by which it is dragged or suspended. If I hang a chair by any part on my finger, its centre of gravity will always settle under my finger. If a harrow be yoked to a horse by any part, its centre of gravity will get behind that part when the harrow is put in motion. Hence the absurdity of out-riggers ; of horses drawing on one side of the line of direction, wasting their strength and wearing the car-

riage; drawing in a small circle, as in threshing machines, &c.

The absurdity of placing any undue portion of weight at any extreme on either side of the direct line of draught, is shewn to ocular demonstration in these figures: it is evident too, that elevating any undue portion of weight above the direct line of draught is not without danger: these two absurdities united, render accidents, when they happen, so fatal, as to cost the lives and injure the limbs, of many hundreds of persons every year. The fact is, that the nearer both weight and draught are kept to a true and direct line, acting most immediately on the centre of gravity, the less danger and the less toil is incurred.

But, weights of all kinds are not felt alike by the power that draws them: there is in live weight a lightness if compared with dead weight: and by mechanical inventions, the comparative gravity of dead weight, also, is considerably diminished.

SPRINGS.

Springs were, in all likelihood, first applied to carriages, with no other view than the accommodation of travellers; they have since been found to answer several important ends. They convert all percussions into mere increase of pressure; thus preserving both the carriage and the materials of the road from the effects of blows; and small obstacles are surmounted, when springs allow the frame and wheels freely to ascend, without sensibly moving the body of the carriage from its place.

Springs, as they regard the ease of draft, in some cases lessen the resistance to the horses in a higher proportion than *ten to one*. Now, although springs, such as those applied to coaches, cannot be usefully employed for heavy waggons, yet the timber of a waggon may be so adjusted as to yield to sudden shocks on rough roads or pavement.

Indeed, whoever considers the subject even in a popular manner, must perceive, that the springs ease the horses as well as the rider; for, whatever jolting motion the latter receives, is communicated by the rising or falling of the carriage going over obstacles; the force of the horses alone produces this motion, and whatever lessens it lightens the horse's labour.

If sixteen people outside and inside of a stage coach are jolted upward even one-third of an inch in travelling one yard, it will require a constant force of twenty pounds to communicate so much motion to the carriage. The whole friction of the axle-trees does not obstruct the motion of the carriage much more than this slight vibration.

Now the springs commonly used diminish the resistance occasioned by such jolts above half, so that they are as advantageous as any contrivance that would lessen the friction of the boxes upon the axle-tree in proportion of two to one.

Springs are extremely serviceable by their re-action, in preserving the momentum, or *vis inertiae* of a carriage.

If a loaded carriage without springs sinks into a hole, the momentum it possessed, is received by the road, and destroyed; and the moving power must overcome the increased resistance. If the load is upon springs, they receive the impulse, and restore it with little diminution; they also prevent the load being injured. Since the receptacles for luggage in stage coaches have been joined to the body, and the whole placed upon springs, the luggage has suffered little injury compared to what it used to do. The proprietors of the Shrewsbury coach have paid, in the course of a twelve month, before the improvement took place, £600 for goods damaged in the carriage. Springs, similar to those placed upon the fire-engine carriages, would be equal to the load of a waggon, without increasing the height.

LIVE WEIGHT.

With regard to stage coaches, there are two circumstances which require particular consideration, the height of the coach, and the manner in which the load should be disposed. Unfortunately these are left to the decision of the proprietor, or driver, or porter, none of whom are competent to the task, and they are obstinately bent, on preferring strait perches, and an elevated body, without any thing conclusive in practice or experiment to warrant such a preference; that either can affect the draught of the carriage or *caule*, is too absurd to demand refutation.

As to the loading, it is nothing but daring ignorance, in support of pecuniary advantage, that bears these men through their determination, in carrying such weights on the tops of coaches, as are every day seen going out of town, and coming in.

But the evil of outside passengers and packages, attaches more to the double coaches, than the single-bodied ones, for whereas the single coaches carry six outside passengers, the double ones will carry ten; and whereas the single coaches can carry but a short range of packages, the double one will carry a much longer range, and hence make a double disadvantage as to oversetting; for both the double and single coaches are precisely the same as to the lateral distance of the wheels.

There is another circumstance which attaches great casualty to the safety of passengers, and that is the absolute uncertainty as to the number of *inside* passengers, by which the centre of gravity is very variable;

and when all the passengers are on the top, as is very common in fine weather, nothing but smooth and even roads, or great skill and attention in driving, can prevent oversetting.

A total proscription should stand against any other sort of load on the top than passengers, for this reason, that when a coach shall heel to one side, mere instinct will induce the passengers to incline the contrary way, which is not the case with packages.

Some regard ought to be had to the weight inside. There will be some difficulty in assigning the number of outsides, when there are none within; but it would be better there should be no outsides at all, when there are none inside, than suffer the least encroachment in a positive rule once established.

We must now consider the effect of these principles in practice. The legislature has enacted various regulations and prohibitions against such abuses.

Stage coaches carry four, six, or eight inside passengers.

The mails carry two outsides: and the post coaches, according to 46 Geo. III. with four horses ten, besides the coachman and guard, in winter, and twelve in summer. Nor could these numbers be reduced.

The whole body of the carriage is now hung on horizontal springs, coach-box and hind boot, and such convenience is now made for the outsides, that it can carry with more ease and safety twelve outsides than formerly six. The seats for the twelve are thus distributed: one with the coachman, four in the front, four behind, and three in the chair behind.

The luggage is carried in the fore boot, and part in the hind, and sometimes, it is tied on the middle of the roof, where they generally contrive to put millinery goods and the lightest articles. The coaches being now made more roomy in the fore and hind boots, to hold the goods.

According to the original plan, mail coaches were only allowed to carry four inside passengers, and one outside passenger, besides the coachman and guard. The Post-Office now allow one to ride on the coach and one with the coachman; and in some country places they are allowed to carry four outsides besides the coachman and guard, as a convenience to the inhabitants in remote parts of the country, and an inducement to persons to undertake the conveyance of the mails, and to furnish horses.

They may carry any quantity of luggage in the boot, and of any weight; specie is often carried in that way, for the public service; the mail-box behind is exclusively for the carriage of the mail.

The weight of the carriages and their load

in London is not limited, therefore they carry greater loads than would be allowed on any country road. The ponderous weight of London waggons much injures the houses by the continued vibration. This vibration is greatly owing to the streets being paved, and before the vibration occasioned by one carriage has ceased, it is frequently strengthened by the shock of another load. These circumstances expedite the decay of the houses, and much injure the pavement, which of course is constantly under repair during the day time, to the great inconvenience of passengers and of commerce.

The weights of these machines themselves we learn are, about,

An Irish car, not 3 cwt.

A Leith cart, about 7 cwt.

Three-inch (breadth of wheel) carts, 9 cwt.

Six inch carts, about 18 cwt.

The common six-inch wagon, about 22 cwt.

The common nine-inch wagon, from 30 to 40 cwt.

Sixteen-inch waggons, upwards of 55 cwt.

A gentleman's carriage, 18 cwt.

WEIGHTS CARRIED.

The goodness of the roads in Ireland is principally owing to their one-horse carts; but the general run of the weight of their loads seldom exceeds 10 cwt. Four ears of 13 cwt. do considerably less damage to the roads than any one-horse cart whose weight amounts to 30 cwt.

The carters of the town of Falkirk have been long famous for the great weights drawn by their carts. They have no difficulty to draw upon a single-horse cart from Borrowstounness to Glasgow, (a distance exceeding 30 miles, and the roads not good) from 20 to 35 cwt. Their system seems to be to use none but seasoned horses; they feed them extremely high, and do not reckon that they can work a horse at that rate longer than two years.

A Leith cart will carry 30 cwt. or even more, but is generally loaded with from 16 to 28 cwt. and, at a sea port, is certainly very useful, being easily loaded and unloaded without the assistance of cranes as in loading of sugar hogsheads, &c. the horse is taken out, and the shafts allowed to reach the ground, upon which the casks are easily rolled up to their proper place upon the cart. Its effect upon the road, is that of a conical wheel with a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch sole.

ROADS.

We come now to the consideration of the roads themselves: an instance of what they formerly were in Scotland is both amusing and instructive: that the roads in many parts of England were little superior, we have heard from those whose

memories could recollect pretty far back into the last century.

Roads in Scotland.

About fifty years ago the late Marquis of Downshire was travelling through Galloway, having labourers with their tools attending his coach, which was then a necessary part of the retinue; but notwithstanding that precaution, his lordship and his family were obliged to send away their attendants, and to pass *a night in his coach*, upon the Corse of Slakes, a hill three miles from the village of Creetown. That event was the cause of consultation between his lordship, and the late duke of Queensberry, and other noblemen and gentlemen in that neighbourhood; and forty-seven or forty-eight years ago, colonel Rixon was sent by government, with a large party of soldiers, to make a road through these counties and the county of Dumfries. Soldiers were kept at work on that road for nearly *thirty years*. I was frequently with them, and soon began to observe errors in the execution of the work, as well as in the direction, which was without any survey. The errors arose chiefly from ignorance, but frequently from the mistaken selfishness of the proprietors, who objected to the opening of particular inclosures; and also from the tricks of the soldiers, in regard to the execution of their work, and the neglect of the officers; and sometimes from small bribes given to the inferior overseers, and to the soldiers.

The necessity of surveys being carefully made, and well *matured*, also, before a road is formed, has never been properly felt, in this island. For a short space, the importance is not thought to be great; but, on extensive lines of distances, the judicious application of skill is likely to afford extremely beneficial results.

Surveys.

The best principles of directing and making of roads, are chiefly that they be made in the shortest direction, level, hard, smooth, and dry, and of solidity and width sufficient for the trade that may be expected upon them. It is indisputably necessary, that very exact and carefully taken levels, plans, and estimates, be made by intelligent surveyors, previous to the work being commenced.

Surveys are as necessary for roads, as for canals, and railways or tram roads; and the waste of money, and the misapplication of labour, that is now going on in the British isles, upon roads that have not been properly surveyed, is immense. A survey of the road from London to Ireland, from the point where it should separate from the road to Edinburgh, and to proceed by Carlisle to Dumfries, would be of great advantage. The

road to Bath also, fine as it is, might be greatly improved by an able engineer, and the advantage would be seen by great numbers of persons who may not have an opportunity of examining the other lines. It is certainly right, to make general surveys at once, because partial improvements may be lost when general improvements shall afterwards be made; and steep hills remaining in the roads of one county, would prevent, in a great degree, the benefit that the improved roads in another county, would otherwise afford.

The like error is probably to be lamented throughout Great Britain; it has of late been rendered more strikingly obvious, by the levels taken for navigable canals. On their banks we shall probably (ere long) see our turnpike roads constructed, especially in uneven countries. This plan would be highly advantageous to save draught and time, and to procure a supply of materials for the roads, in every part, without the trouble and expense of any land carriage.

Necessary Attentions.

Three regulations are found to be particularly beneficial:—first, the drains along the roads ought always to be *within the fields*.—there ought always to be an *earthen bank*, about *three feet high*, along the sides of the roads, which is the best and the cheapest means for protecting carriages, and every thing else, from falling over at dangerous places;—and, thirdly, when a road is conducted along the side of a hill, it ought always to be *sloped towards the hill*, at about the rate of one in twenty-four; this prevents ice from being formed on the road; assists the bank in directing the stream of the wind, so that such roads have never been shut up with snow; and is another security from danger along the edge of precipices.

It would be an advantage for all waste land on the road side to be inclosed, and, as much as possible, to avoid short turnings and deep ditches at the side.

Boughs hanging over the high roads should be cut off, and the hedges kept trimmed; the roads would then receive every benefit of the air and sun, of which they are often deprived from the above causes; they are almost always slubby.

These attentions also would be helpful in preventing robberies and other depredations committed on travellers by night, where there is harbour for beggars, gypsies, and other idle characters; which would not be the case if the roads were made as straight as possible, and a proper fence on each side.

Drains.

Where drains cross the roads, instead of forming hollows dangerous from the sudden jolts they occasion, they should be sunk, and

an arch turned over, which should be united to the road by gradual slopes.

Bridges frequently present very abrupt ascents, particularly those belonging to canals; the hollows on each side should be filled up, and formed into inclined planes.

Footpaths.

Those who are through necessity compelled to travel on foot have a just cause of complaint against turnpike roads, as being for the greater part of the year worse for their purpose, and at no time better.

Footpaths are made with very little trouble or expense; why may not 6 feet, on one, or rather on each side, next to the fence, be appropriated to so useful a purpose. Any materials are sufficient, thrown up high, and with a slight cover of gravel; and will, when once done, want ever after little or no repair; yielding moreover an ornamental, uniform, and agreeable verge or border on either hand; and certainly quite in character with the definition of a road, which ought to comprehend all the different modes of travelling.

Accidents.

Many of the serious accidents we continually hear of, are occasioned by turning the corners of roads and streets hastily; or perhaps a stage-coach is over-turned by driving over a stone, not more than four inches thick.

Another lamentable cause of the loss of many persons' lives who have travelled by night coaches, is, driving out of the road into a ditch, which, as before hinted, may be entirely removed.

Benefit.

The benefits arising to lands lying contiguous to a turnpike road are now well known. It may be fairly reckoned, that they increase the rents of those lands from 2s. 6d. to 10s. per acre, according to the goodness of the ground, the state of the road before improvement was made, or other local circumstances; therefore no good objection can be made against a temporary assessment being laid on those lands, in order to obtain such permanent advantages.

The assessment ought to be paid by the landlord or tenant, according to the immediate benefit that each might reasonably expect from the improvements.

Situation of Turnpike Bar.

The turnpike roads in most parts of the kingdom would become much more advantageous to the public, as well as the townships they pass through, and be with certainty kept in better repair, were the toll bars placed in the probably most productive situations, the toll bar leading to London from Liverpool through Prescott, is placed five miles distant

from the Exchange, so that the opulent inhabitants can, in their carriages, go to and return daily from their villas, without paying toll. On the northern road, through Ormskirk to Preston, the bar is placed at four miles from the Exchange, so that with the number of bye roads that lead from it, few of the heavy loads that come out of Liverpool, contribute, by toll, towards the repairs of the road.

Extent of District.

A turnpike act of a certain western district, has a clause empowering the commissioners to raise one-half of the composition money of every parish through which the turnpike runs, without any relation to its length, &c.

One parish, within this district, has above fifteen miles of highway to keep in repair, and only about one-quarter of a mile of the turnpike runs through this parish.

An adjacent turnpike district has three quarters of a mile of their turnpike running through the same parish, but have no such clause respecting the quota composition, otherwise the whole composition of the parish might be applied to one mile of turnpike, used to the prejudice of fifteen miles of highway, not being a turnpike road.

Farmers.

It is a hardship on little farmers whose ground is so situated that in carrying home the produce thereof, they are obliged to cross the turnpike, or perhaps travel half a mile on the road with their load, and go through a gate; when they are under the painful necessity of submitting to pay the toll for the produce of their own land.

Elusions.

An act has also been obtained for the shire of Wigton, in which is a clause prohibiting any road from being taken through plantations of trees, and some proprietors have planted narrow stripes, which prevent very beneficial improvements.

Expences.

The turnpike acts are only for the space of 21 years, and the expence for a renewal of them may be taken on an average at £300, which is in fact an annual assessment on the tolls of £14. 5s. 9d.

Several of the outlets about town, cost near £1,000 per mile in yearly repairs. That of the Highgate trust, of 20 miles, requires 10,961 loads of ballast at 6s. per load, yearly. Uxbridge is 14 miles from London; the tolls sometime past were offered £2,500 for, and refused; since that time the tolls have been doubled; yet are the roads sometimes almost impassable!

Weighing Engines.

Weighing engines are injurious to the roads

instead of tending to their preservation, because being rented, the renters compound with the owners of waggons to receive double tolls going and returning, on permission to carry any weight they wish. The immense rents given for weighing machines, could not be raised by any other means.

WHEELS.

A new application of wheels has been made by Rev. Mr. Milton, of Heckfield, Hants, who has taken out a patent for what he calls an *idle wheel*: by which he means a small wheel so placed adjacent to one in action and in constant use, as to be a ready substitute, should any accident disable it. This *idle wheel* is not called to any duty, while the former is capable of supporting the carriage, but should it come off, for instance, then this wheel in reserve, supplies its place. The form and construction of the coach and its appurtenances, are also rendered as *snug* as possible: the luggage is placed wholly in the fore boot under the coach-box, and in the boot behind the body of the machine. The contrivance is distinguished by ingenuity, and it should seem, also, by safety; it is also said to carry great weights of luggage without fatiguing the horses more than others. The weight is placed as low as possible: but this practice has its limits, by reason of waters and floods to be passed; also of deep ruts, and snows.

Cylindrical Wheels.

By the use of cylindrical wheels, a common road would not be very greatly inferior to an iron railway; the advantage of the railways being in the reduction of friction on the surface of the road. By the exclusive adoption of cylindrical broad wheels and flat roads, there would be a saving of one horse in four, of 75 per cent. in repairs of roads, 50 per cent. in the wear of tyre, and the wheels with spokes alternately inclined would be equally strong with conical ones, and wear twice as long as wheels now do on the present roads.

It is natural to suppose, that the intention of the legislature in making a law in favour of broad wheels, was, that the rims of them should be cylindrical, in which case there would be an equal pressure on all parts of their surface; and a smooth road would be kept so by that quality of bearing. In sand, stony gravel, sludge, or snow, broad wheels pick up more obstacles than narrow ones, and their draught in such circumstances is greater; but narrow wheels, though lighter, divide gravel, snow, &c. yet they make deep ruts, forming a lodgement for water, that is peculiarly detrimental to roads; but while wheels of all breadths run promiscuously on the

roads, even cylindrical wheels would have their disadvantages.

The first set of broad wheels made use of in roads in this kingdom, was formed by Mr. James Morris, of Brock-Forge, near Wigan in Lancashire, who having a deep bad road to pass with his team, made his first set 13 inches, and the next year another of nine inches in the sole; his travelling with these to Liverpool, Warrington, and other places, was noticed by some persons of distinction, particularly Lord Strange, and Mr. Hardman, member for Liverpool, &c. who, after making strict inquiries of Mr. Morris concerning their nature and properties, reported their utility to the house, which occasioned an act of parliament being made in their favour.

The greatest evil in the whole business of a coachmaster, is the uncertainty of the wear of wheels. A set of wheels has been known to be completely worn out in a journey to and from Edinburgh.

Cylindrical wheels are not so strong with the same materials, the axle-tree must be made considerably longer, and also stronger, otherwise it would strike the side of the coach.

Breadth.

The proper breadth of wheels for gentlemen's carriages, is not under three inches or four inches; the present breadth is two inches, some an inch and a half; the wheels of stage coaches should be four inches at least; the heavier ones six, and five foot wide at the bottom; at present, it is about four feet six.

Friction.

It is a very material consideration in all wheel carriages, to take off the friction as much as possible, as it gives a great degree of resistance to the moving power: and in order to effect this, the iron on which the wheels are run ought to be of the hardest and best-tempered kind, and the inside of the nave of the wheels ought to be cased with iron, as wood causes a most powerful friction; the wheels also, must be kept well oiled or greased, which has a wonderful effect in reducing the friction.

The friction is the same on four wheels as on two, and whether the wheels be broad or narrow, the friction is the same; for if the wheels be broad on the surface that comes in contact with the ground, and the pressure being the same, the friction is divided over a greater surface, and consequently is not increased.

If oxen are drawn two and two abreast in a two-wheeled carriage, a perch or pole must go between them, and this, with part of the weight, must bear on their backs; now the position of the animals is such, that every jolt or jar which the wheels receive is communicated to the beast or beasts between the shafts, and if the road be rough and uneven, it is continually shaken and jolted from one side to the other,

and this severe motion, with the weight on its back, and the pull forward, must be exceedingly painful to the animal, and soon wear it out.

There are also limits to improvements of another kind; for many things differ in practice from what their theory presents. In the present case, it is but just to receive the opinion of practical and calculating men, on subjects with which they are familiar. The following arguments in favour of a larger establishment in the conduct of business, appear to be well entitled to attention.

Expences.

Cannot *seventy-five cwt.* as now laid on a nine-inch waggon, and drawn by eight horses, be drawn by single horse carts with considerable advantage to the public? That weight is the average of summer and winter weights now allowed, exclusive of the weight of the waggon, &c. and is so taken in this question.

It does appear that this weight may be drawn on *five* narrow-wheel carts, having one horse each, being 15 cwt. per horse, and that, viewing the matter in this abstract way, there is a saving to the public of three horses in eight. But it will be necessary that we first consider the relative expences attending these different modes of conveyance; as justified by facts only. One waggon goes 200 miles north in the same direct connection, every day. It has *eight* horses and *one* man, the waggoner, the guard not noticed. These *eight* horses and *one* man cost 30s. each per week for keep; say £13. 10s. toll 30s. per week, together, £15. per week. Now *five carts* with *five* horses, and *five* men, for we cannot legally nor yet safely, in the south, have less; at 30s. each (and less could not be given to the men, unless they should pay themselves by robbery), amount to £15.; tolls £4.: in the whole £19 per week. It is also notorious, that shaft horses wear away much faster, and are more in danger, than the chain horses; it is equally certain, that often greasing 10 wheels, would be more than double the expence of four wheels, which now is considerable; building and repairing *five* carts would exceed the same for *one* waggon; these last items would in practice be 40s. per week, *extra*. We therefore have £15. per week, *versus* £21 per week, making a difference on six waggons up and six down every week, of £72, or £3744 per annum in favour of the nine-inch waggon.

It is a practice in the north, for one man to have the command of five or six carts,* but there is not that risk, nor those depredations committed in the north as in the south; the

reasons are obvious. Many of these carts in the north, get up and down great or small hills, by going in a zig-zag direction, thus traversing their ground twice over; whereas the eight horses, with the same weight, traverse the same distance of road but once. It is however much more convenient for carriers in the north, to have carts rather than a waggon with eight horses, because they have not that certainty of loading that we have, therefore they can take either one, two, or three carts, just as their loading suits; whereas, the business calculated as above rarely had less than what eight horses could draw *every day* for many months together, and was frequently obliged to hire farmers to take extra loading.

Letters to *Mails*

There are in all about 220 mail coaches, and they go over from eleven to twelve thousand miles every day.

Mr. Vidler contracts with the coach masters, who supply him and pay for the coaches at the rate of from 3d. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per double mile, out and in, according to the distance and other circumstances. About four years ago, the box and boot were made easy, by being put on horizontal springs, and every exertion has been made to make them as light as possible, nor is it believed they can be made any lighter with safety to the coach and passengers, more especially considering the difficulties of travelling in the night time.

In all cases, mail coaches pass toll free, except at some private roads and bridges, and coming into town on Sundays, and going out on Sunday evenings.

It would be of great consequence, in preventing many accidents, if all coachmen, driving mail and other coaches, were subject to some summary mode of corporal punishment, if by their drunkenness or negligence any accident happened.

Ten mail coaches daily leave Edinburgh, and their exemption from tolls causes a heavy loss to the turnpike funds, amounting to £655. 14s. 6d. annually.

While the mail was carried on horseback, or in such a way as not to be a matter of profit to the persons who conveyed it, there could be little objection to its passing free of toll, but, now, when it has become a most lucrative concern to have a mail coach, there is no reason why the proprietors of it should not contribute their share of the expence, of upholding those roads on which their carriages travel.

The great profits derived to the contractors for mail coaches, have led to their increase. They now run in every direction; they have been established in some districts at the desire of the landholders, but more frequently at the request of the mercantile interest, and in some cases, merely at the desire of the contractor, because it would prove a lucrative concern to him.

* This with us is not legal, and many a man has been fined for not being with his cart.

History of a Road.

The road leading from Warnham near Horsham, to Arundel; but this account particularly refers to that part lying in the parishes of Hinsford and Billingshurst. Twenty years ago, the produce of this country was carried to Dorking market on packhorses, during the winter. About that time the farmers made a most excellent stone road, which the great plenty of stone in those days enabled them to do at a moderate expense; conceiving this road could be always maintained with little cost, from being used only by themselves, they declined petitioning for an act. From the neglect always attending the execution of the parish offices, the new road, which, if attended to every year, would have been kept up at a moderate cost, from not being repaired for seven years, became almost irreparably injured, the great foundation stones, (the under bed of the road,) being laid bare and cut through. A vast expense has every year since been incurred to keep up a very bad and dangerous road, continually under indictment. A navigation being brought within a mile of Billingshurst, this line of road is now perhaps become one of the greatest thoroughfares in the county, for the conveyance of coals, chalk, lime, and corn to Horsham, and timber from the deep parts of the county to the wharf. From there being no tolls, and the distance being less, this road receives a natural preference to any other, and every effort to improve it is restrained, from the conviction that a degree of deterioration will be the infallible consequence of amendment. No gentleman having resided in the country possessed of freehold property, is the principal reason why the inhabitants were not instigated to procure an act of parliament, to set up toll gates long since; for the last two years it has been under consideration, yet the expense of the act (£300 at least) is found a great obstacle, and one which ought not to exist in the way of public improvements. Stone is no longer to be procured, but at a great depth, and a greater distance than usual; and this has at least brought us to a crisis, for the expense is so enormous, that the road will be abandoned, or an act must be procured to relieve us from part of the burthen. The country produces plenty of stone, and the general importance of this road to the whole country is incalculable, since it is a very fertile corn country for the most part and exceedingly populous. There is no other direct road in Kent, Surrey, or Sussex, which has not long derived the benefit of the toll system, though many of them do not, like this, possess the least means of amendment. This part of Sussex was but a few years ago uncivilized, and its advance in agriculture and internal improvement, is unparalleled. The demand for timber, the low rent of land, the number of

yeomen, and the daily increasing prosperity of the towns on the coast, are among the principal causes of this rapid change, which commenced as soon as the road to Guildford, Horsham, and Arundel, was opened.

Legal Evil.

It is said that some of the very lowest class of attorneys, have been in the habit of sending down informers from London into several counties, to discover the names of persons whose teams are now on the road, drawing with more than the number of horses allowed; and they then immediately issue a writ out of the Court of King's Bench, and before the party has an opportunity of staying proceedings, he is put to four or five pounds expence.

Duty.

The duty paid in the course of one year for ten stages and six mails, by an account delivered to the office, from April 6, 1807, to March 7, 1808, appears to be £14,906. 7s. 0d.

Remarks on the Mischief arising from return Post Chaises, &c. &c. being permitted to carry a Number of outside and inside Passengers.

Supposing a post-master's post-chaise is hired by a gentleman to go to Barnet, or any other given distance of 12 post miles, the gentleman, at the present rate of posting, namely, 1s. 3d. per mile, is charged 15s. for the job, out of which the postmaster has got to pay 13d. per mile for each horse, suppose two, for the said 12 miles,

s. d.	3 0
Feed of corn for two horses	1 6

Expences	4 6
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Besides his regular outgoings, loss of horses, wear and tear of chaises, carriage duty £17 per annum, hay, corn, stable rent, harness, collar and coachmaker's bills, &c. &c. all which must be paid out of the balance of 10s. 6d. The post-boy, on the other hand, when he gets to Barnet, has given him by the traveller 2s. 6d. a good dinner, or what he chuses to eat or drink at the inn; and if the traveller is going farther, he sometimes receives from 2s. to 10s. 6d. for bringing the job into his line, which is paid by them all jointly. The boy then loiter about three or four hours, more or less, till he gets a load of back passengers, and of them he gets half-a-crown per head, which,

s. d.	7 6
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Supposing three, is

more.....	2 6
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Of the inn-keeper	2 0
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Nett profit to the boy	12 0
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Besides treats from the passengers, &c. He then gallops back to the half-way house with his passengers, in general of the lowest order, leaves the horses to stand in the cool air at the door, gets drunk, stops beyond the time when he ought to be home, perhaps for some hours, spoils the horses, tears the chaise to pieces; and upon any observation on his conduct his master receives a shower of abuse, and a threat to leave his service; and as for changing, the next would be as bad.

It is therefore humbly conceived, that permitting such a practice is a gross fraud upon the revenue, an injury to the boys (as the money they get makes them bad members of society) as well as their masters, and calls loudly for redress.

It cannot be supposed that our limits permit us to include so much as we desire of these Reports, at large, on a subject so copious as that of the highways of this extensive kingdom. We must, therefore, content ourselves with presenting the principal and leading ideas distinctly: but there are many others that well deserve attention. A number of ingenious men, who have made observations on what has appeared to them detrimental, or have turned their attention to what would be in their judgment improvements, cannot communicate their opinions without producing much benefit to the public. We are to recollect that the diversity of seasons, the differences of soil, the uphills and downhills of roads, as well as the density or rarity of population, are all to be considered and provided against, if possible, by a legislator. The system of Britain, which allows of no *vis inertiae*, no stagnation, no suspension of urgency, requires uncommon management to support it. Whether it be natural to man to labour and travel by night as well as by day, may be decided without much difficulty: yet the interests of commerce, the speedy conveyance of letters, and the passage of those whose time is too valuable to admit of delay, induce us to waive such inquiries, and to avail ourselves of the resources offered by art. We accept these advantages, without inquiring whence they come; and we read in the newspapers of horses dropping down dead from intense heat, and violent exertion; or of the waiers being out, and overflowing extensive tracts of country: or of snows filling up the roads, and resisting every effort made to extricate carriages of various descriptions. — We then pay a few pence

for a letter, and think no more of what it *really has cost*. The sufferings of men and horses, are supposed to be paid for by a pecuniary compensation. This sentiment is too general.

Whoever suggests an improvement on methods now in use, by which labour is alleviated, by which the cattle that sustain such labour are eased, is a friend to humanity, and deserves praise and honour: whoever adds to the personal safety of those who travel is the friend of his country. The good condition of the roads is one mean of such safety, and we have purposely reserved to this place the minute observation, that even the introduction of a better species of nail into the tire of wheels, is entitled to commendation, and may prove of considerable service. What are called "rose-headed" nails, project from the circumference of the wheel, and by the weight they support are *pressed into the ground* they pass over. A countersunk nail, is free from this objection, and avoids this damage: "using the broad part of the nail, cross the *bate*, or grain of the wood, is a great improvement," says a gentleman, who was consulted by the committee. Nothing can be more easy than to give this simple practice a fair trial. Our inference is, that the slightest practical hint may be of essential service, and when it has been fixed by usage it may be of lasting benefit.

We find suggestions on a great variety of subjects, in these Reports. Some think the tolls on coaches should be according to the number of passengers, and that a double toll for all passengers exceeding the limited number, would prevent the evil of overloaded carriages. To this we object, that *now* passengers will get down from a coach on its approach to a turnpike, and walk a little way, till out of sight from the gate-keeper, and then mount again. Would they not do this to greater extent, knowing that the increased toll would be charged to them by the coachman?

Some have proposed the laying of stone waggon ways along the roads, but these, in the opinions of others, would soon be worn into grooves, and become nearly useless. Iron railways are not liable to this imperfection. But these are objectionable, in as much as they render crossing impracticable, or at least, all crossings are interruptions of them; while

continued in one line, they are admirable, but on one line only. These, with other suggestions, are very proper to be hinted at: but before they are enacted they ought to be thoroughly examined.

If we consider what must have been the origin of most roads in our island, we shall find it in the conjunction and enlargement of ancient paths; sheep paths, perhaps, in the first instance. These would turn aside to avoid a bank that presented no obstacle which is now thought worthy of attention: perhaps it has been cut through ages ago; or they skirted some marsh, which has long been converted into solid ground: and we now seek with wonder for the cause of their deviation. In like manner, fords dictated the course of paths, and their direction to the places where such conveniences were to be found: instead of which, we now cross over the stream by a bridge. But these improvements have not in all cases varied the lines of roads so effectually as to improve them to every advantage that they might possess under modern improvements.

" In most hilly situations, the road passes over steep ascents, when a level course could be obtained by winding round the base, without increasing the distance, an improvement which might be effected by a small increase in the toll, which would be amply compensated for, by the consequent diminution of draught, and charge of conveyance. And we have examples of its utility in several roads in Derbyshire and Gloucestershire, and particularly in the military roads in Scotland, cut through much more stubborn materials than any part of England presents.

" In fact, the more hilly the face of the country, the more practicable is the improvement; the necessity of surmounting high ascents is only evident in passing the central ridges, which partition the country into districts."

Such are the considerations, that demand investigation on every side, before parliament can commit itself by the establishing of permanent regulations, intended to augment the utility, of these very important means of communication; —means which, in fact, do more practically towards making ONE COMMUNITY of the United Kingdom, than all the political efforts of the most enlightened statesman.

But, some degree of jealousy as to the beauty of our roads, and of the scenery of which they form a part, may be pardoned in those who have visited foreign countries, and have considered the system on which their roads are constructed. In many districts of our island, the public highway offers a variety of most delightful scenes. Every turn increases the enjoyment, as it shifts the prospect. Travelling in some counties is little other than a progress through a park: the eye is delighted, the heart is cheered, and the spirit is revived, too; it is even of political benefit that the "green island" (the ancient name of Britain) should be the first of islands in beauty as in importance, should expand the soul with gratulation, while a Briton glowing with affection to his native land, his own, own Albion, should be prompted to adopt with *honest* fervency and *commendable* partiality, the language of Thomson: —

Oh blest Britannia! —Guardian of mankind!
Eternal verdure crowns
Her meads: her gardens smile eternal spring.
Add cities, full
Of wealth, of trade, of cheerful toiling crowds;
Add thriving towns; add villages and farms,
Innumerable sow'd along the lively vale:
Add ancient seats, with venerable oaks
Embosom'd high, while kindred floods below
Wind through the mead; and those of modern
hand,
More pompous, add, that splendid shine afar.
Lo! ray'd from cities o'er the brighten'd land,
Connecting sea to sea, the **SOLID ROAD**.
Lo! the proud arch (no vile exactor's stand)
With easy sweep bestrides the chasing flood.
See! long canals, and deepened rivers join
Each part with each, and with the circling main
The whole enliv'n'd isle. ——————
And by the broad imperious mote repell'd,
HARK! HOW THE BAFFLED STORM INDIGNANT
ROARS! ——————

In PANORAMA, Vol. III. p. 1. *et seq.* may be seen an outline of the attention paid by Parliament to the forming of *new* roads in Scotland: and in the same Volume, p. 237.—In Vol. I. p. 365, and p. 557, we have given a view of the principles proposed for the construction of highways generally, as appears by the Report of a Committee of Hou. House of Commons; to that article we beg leave to refer, as closely connected with the present.

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Travels in Asia and Africa; including a Journey from Scanderoon to Aleppo, and over the Desert to Bagdad and Bussora; a Voyage from Bussora to Bombay, and along the Western Coast of India; a Voyage from Bombay to Mocha and Suez in the Red Sea; and a Journey from Suez to Cairo and Rosetta in Egypt. By the late Abraham Parsons, Esq. Consul and Factor-Marine at Scanderoon. In 4to. pp. 346. Price £1. 5s. London, Longman and Co. 1808.

THE art of observing is very distinct from the act of travelling; it requires preparations much more extensive, and, in our opinion, much more important. Travellers, indeed, are said to see much of the world; but, their different manners of seeing, or of describing what they have seen, may confer on their works, when submitted to the public, very different degrees of interest and importance. The intention with which a gentleman travels seldom fails to give a tone to his observations; while his natural disposition, or adventitious circumstances, directs him in the choice of subjects for his peculiar attention. Station of life also has a powerful effect; the military officer analyses the courage and skill of the natives of those countries through which he passes; while the merchant examines their natural productions, and means of exportation. But the merchant does not always communicate the whole of his observations to the world: his situation usually implies confidence; and his unwillingness to disclose too much, restrains him from affording all the intelligence that he safely might afford. This volume is a proof of the justice of our remark. Unquestionably, Mr. P. must have had opportunities of intimate acquaintance with the commerce of the East, and, after a lapse of thirty years, we should suppose, that the general course of it might, without hazard, have been explained to the reader. An article of this description, marked by such authority, would have been read with interest. But, we are not to condemn a work because it does not contain all we desire: and we are rather in justice to consider Mr. P. as furnishing memorandum of his journey from Aleppo eastward, than as occupying a station of trust

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at Scanderoon, where he resided six years. He died in 1785; and the reason assigned for not publishing his narrative sooner, is the professional engagements of the editor, to whom the MS. descended as son of Rev. J. Berjew, of Bristol, brother-in-law of the author.

The course of the last thirty years has produced a variety of information on the state of the Oriental countries, partly collected by foreign writers, principally French, and partly by those of our own island. Had the work before us appeared at the time when it was fresh from the hands of the author, it would have had greater pretensions to novelty, than it now has; nor could that comparison, which now is not to its advantage, have been made. The present state of these countries, as of all others, is at this moment the main object of inquiry; and the desire of forming some rational judgment as to their awaited destiny, is the strongest that rises in our minds with respect to them. This cannot anticipate much gratification from travels dated in the year 1774. The course of nature, to be sure, is the same; the rivers, the mountains, and the deserts, are permanent: but the disposition of the inhabitants, their sentiments, their condition, and the state of knowledge among them, may be so changed as to justify conclusions altogether opposite to those which must be deduced from the descriptions of Mr. P.

Under these considerations, we shall do little more than transcribe a few passages, by which the reader may form his own opinion on the work. The track pursued by our author has strong claims to consideration. The course of his first excursion lay through the celebrated Passes from Asia Minor into Syria. His more extensive journey was from Aleppo over the great Desert to Bagdad, from Bagdad across Mesopotamia to Helah on the Euphrates, thence a voyage down the river conveyed him to Bussora. At the time of his visit, this city was besieged by the Persians, and his editor ought to have gratified the curiosity excited by his author, by stating the result of the enterprise, which was its capture in 1775.

Mr. P. follows the regular course by sea to India, along the coast of Malabar to Bombay: from whence he proceeds down the Red Sea to Suez;—he arrives at Cairo, in time to witness an

insurrection among the Beys, and, while in Egypt, he visits the Pyramids, &c. as in duty bound. Every traveller, in so extensive a route, must furnish *something* not so well described by others: yet we must own that with the greater part of the contents of this volume we have been already familiar in earlier works.

Mr. P. relates an incident that happened at Aleppo, at which the reader will smile: it sets the shrewdness of the Turks in no unfavourable point of view.

The French consul on public audiences always outshines those of the other nations, not only as there are more French merchants than of any other nation, but, as the missionaries are under his protection (although Italians), they add greatly to the number of his attendants. On this occasion there were upwards of thirty of these ecclesiastics who were known to the pasha; although, pretending ignorance, he demanded of the consul who those reverend looking men were. He was told that they were Religious, sent by his holiness the Pope to instruct them in the duties of their religion, and to serve as chaplains in their church: "What!" exclaimed the pasha, "so many? Why they double the number of the merchants," and seemed amazed. The next day the English consul had his audience, and the pasha spying the chaplain with his gown and band, inquired who he was; the consul told him that he was a minister of their church, and chaplain to the English factory. "And have you but one chaplain," replied he; he was answered in the negative. Some time after the French consul demanded an audience on some national business, and went attended in the usual manner, and was thus addressed by the pasha: "The next day after you were here, the English consul and the merchants visited me, and I could not help noticing that they had only one chaplain, although, besides the consul, there were twelve merchants; now here I see with you above thirty chaplains, and only eighteen merchants; I am told that among Christians there are many different sects, and that each has a different way of worshipping God, and that the French and English differ much: I do not pretend to know who is most in the right; but must observe, that if eighteen Frenchmen must have upwards of thirty religious men of your church to superintend their conduct, and that twelve English men can be kept in order by one religious man of theirs, I must certainly give the preference to the English church; and if I turn Christian" (added he smiling) "I will be of their church." Although it was easy to see the rillery of the pasha, the French seemed greatly chagrined.

The present state of the Greek church may be seen in the treatment it experiences from the domineering Turks: an instance given by Mr. P. is striking.

Close to the entrance of the east gate of Antioch, on the left hand, are the remains of St. Paul's church, which (as the Greeks in this place inform me) was built by the first Christians, who were converted by that apostle in this city, and is dedicated to him. The walls are very strong, and are yet in such a state, that, with little repair, they may last many hundred years; but the roof has fallen in so long since, that the oldest inhabitant now living does not remember any part of it standing; and yet the Greeks here have no other place of worship, nor will the Turks suffer them to build any, nor to repair this, without paying such a sum of money as the Greeks of Antioch could not raise, even at the expense of all their fortunes. The church is but small, being fifteen paces broad, and twenty in length; the height of the walls at present seems to be about fifteen to sixteen feet; there is not any door remaining. When the bishop or priest officiates, a canopy is raised occasionally for him to sit or stand under during divine service.

The following is one of the best descriptions of the salt lake in the neighbourhood of Aleppo, that we remember to have read: but, this lake is not quite so singular as our author supposed.

We passed close to the banks of the great salt lake, in a fine moon-light night, and approached near a point of land, called by the Arabs the Nose of the Desert: we travelled in the night, to endeavour to steal a march, and thereby avoid the Rushwans.

Between Sferris and Hagley begins the salt lake. We travelled to the south of it, close to its banks, and were seven hours and a half in passing; as we had a smooth path the whole time, we must have proceeded at the rate of four miles an hour, so that it cannot be less than thirty miles in length. It extends from east-south-east to west-north-west, the breadth being irregular; in the broadest part it does not exceed two miles, in some places not a mile. There are several small islands in it, or rather grounds so high as not to be overflowed. This lake is dry eight months in the year, and is believed to be quite singular in its kind, when it is considered to be above one hundred and twenty miles from the sea-coast. The water is rain water, and, in riding by it, my horse seeming inclined to drink, I rode into the lake: the Arabs of our caravan called to me, and desired me to come back, as the water was salt; but my horse drank so plentifully, that, much dreading it, I alighted on the bank, and took some

in my hand, which I found to be excellent fresh water.

About the latter end of January the rainy season begins in this neighbourhood, and continues until the middle of April. About the latter end of May the lake is quite dry, and in June the whole surface is covered with a cake of salt, about one-third of an inch thick, which appears like ice, when hundreds of people are employed to collect it, and send it to Aleppo and other cities and towns in Syria, as far as Damascus. It is the property of the pasha of Aleppo, who has officers on the spot, who see it collected, and sell it by weight.

We are accustomed to the ceremonies used by our sailors on passing the Line, when they summon the Deity of the ocean, himself, to their *levée*: we cannot expect that a river should give occasion to equal sumptuousness: but that the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris should be announced by a ceremony of some kind, and perhaps derived from antiquity, too, is by no means unreasonable. It is thus described by Mr. P.

At five in the afternoon, we arrived at Korna, a large town situated on the extreme point of Mesopotamia, so as to be on the banks of both Euphrates and Tigris; the point facing the great Arabian river (so called from the union of both at this place). On this point the custom-house is built, where we were ordered to make fast our vessel. It is a most delightful situation, and the Turks verily believe that this is the spot where the paradise of our first parents was situated. The head of our vessel was in the Tigris, the stern in the Euphrates, and the middle in the great river where the two former united, as the point of land where we had fastened our vessel was only forty-five feet long, and our vessel was full eighty feet. The land hitherto called Chaldea, opposite to this point, is called Arabia, so that the head of our vessel looks towards Persia, the stern to Arabia, and one side of it touches the banks of the extremity of Mesopotamia, from and to which we passed, by a plank from the gunwale of our vessel. This point is reckoned to be from Helah about one hundred and eighty English leagues, and from Bussora, to which we were sailing, about thirty leagues. From Bussora creek, to the place where this great river falls into the Persian gulf, is said to be nearly forty leagues. It is worthy of remark, that all the way from Helah no Arabs dwell on the Mesopotamian shore, nor are there any Turkish dwellings on the Chaldean shore. The great river at this point of Korna, seems to be about one mile broad.

At this place a ceremony is usually performed: first a sailor, at the head of the vessel, draws up water from the Tigris, which is presented to the captain and the passengers in cups; then another from the stern draws up water, which is presented as the former, this being the water of the Euphrates. Then a third draws up water from the side in the middle of the vessel, which is that of the two rivers united; of all these three every one drinks, as a novelty. Two plates are then handed round, and every one gives a present, by which method the poor fellows (who had worked so hard in tracking and rowing hitherto), collected eighty-five Turkish piastres, about ten pounds twelve shillings and sixpence, for which they were very thankful, and highly satisfied: they well deserved it, as they toiled as hard as ever I saw men do, and that very cheerfully.

The inhabitants of Bussora in April 1773, were computed at upwards of 300,000: in September following they amounted to about 50,000. The number that had escaped by flight was about 20,000; the rest had fallen victims to pestilence!

A remarkable phenomenon, which could only have appeared where a desert furnished abundance of sand, is described by our author, as happening at Bussora. Such a visitation might easily overwhelm an army, if passing in the proper direction for meeting it: and it contributes to justify the account given by Mr. Bruce of the pillars of sand that he saw in the desert of Libya; which some have suspected of exaggeration, and for which see Panorama, Vol. I. p. 1202.

March the 15th. At four this afternoon, the sun then shining bright, a total darkness commenced in an instant, when a dreadful consternation seized every person in the city, the people running backward and forward in the streets, tumbling over one another, quite distracted, while those in the houses ran out in amazement, doubting whether it were an eclipse, or the end of the world. Soon after the black cloud which had caused this total darkness approached near the city, preceded by as loud a noise as I ever heard in the greatest storm; this was succeeded by such a violent whirlwind, mixed with dust, that no man in the streets could stand upon his legs; happy were those who could find, or had already obtained, shelter, whilst those who were not so fortunate were obliged to throw themselves down on the spot, were they ran great risk of being suffocated, as the wind lasted full twenty minutes, and the total darkness half an hour. The dust was so

subtile, and the hurricane so furious, that every room in the British factory was covered with it, notwithstanding we had the precaution to shut the doors and windows on the first appearance of the darkness, and to light candles. At half-past-five the cloud had passed the city, the sun instantly shone out, no wind was to be heard, nor dust felt, but all was quite serene and calm again, when all of us in the factory went on the terrace, and observed the cloud had entirely passed over the river, and was then in Persia, where it seemed to cover full thirty miles in breadth on the land, but how far in length could not be even guessed at; it flew along at an amazing rate, yet was half an hour in passing over the city. It came from the north-west, and went straight forward to the south-east. The officers of the Company's cruisers came on shore as soon as the cloud had passed their ships, and declared that the wind was so violent, and the dust so penetrating, that no man could stand upon the decks; and that after it was over, every place below, on board the ships, was covered with dust. Such a phenomenon never was known before, in the memory of the oldest man now living at Bussora.

Mr. P.'s descriptions of the towns on the coast of Malabar as they were in his time is faithful. The late acquisitions of the English East India Company have varied the relative importance of most of them, no less than their general appearance. Egypt has been the theme of many writers in consequence of the popularity it acquired under the events it witnessed after the invasion of Bonaparte, and his profession of Islamism, made there: what Mr. P. relates concerning that country may pass equally free from censure and panegyric. His account of the construction of the mound at the entrance of the calish of the Nile, with the breaking of it down, is recommended by more than usual particularity.

The following account of Mr. Parsons and his work is prefixed to the volume.

Mr. Abraham Parsons was originally bred to the navy, in which his father was a captain. In the earlier part of his life he commanded different vessels in the merchant service, during which period he visited several parts of the globe; a pursuit particularly adapted to the turn of a mind naturally fond of novelty, and remarkably inquisitive. When he quitted the sea he carried on considerable commerce as a merchant in Bristol, which, not being attended with the desired success, after some years, he was obliged to relinquish. After this he was, in the year

1767, appointed by the Turkey company, consul and factor-marine at Scanderoon, in Asiatic Turkey; a situation which, after a residence of six years, he was obliged, from the unhealthiness of the country, to resign, when he commenced a voyage of commercial speculation; the narrative of which is contained in these pages. Soon after the conclusion of this tour he retired to Leghorn, where he died in the year 1785.

The only liberty which the editor has taken with the narrative has been confined to the correction of verbal or grammatical inaccuracies, and in some very few instances to the altering of the arrangement of sentences, which in the original appeared rather obscure. Though much has been done, the editor is aware, that, if further opportunity had been afforded him, much more might have been effected. He has been severely scrupulous not to alter the simplicity of the original composition, and, aware that the first duty imposed on him was fidelity, he has been peculiarly solicitous neither to add to nor diminish from any circumstance or description in the narrative: he has preserved it in its native form, as far as was possible, conscious that rhetorical ornaments were not to be expected in a writer, who, from the nature of his education, must necessarily be unacquainted with the elegancies of composition.

To a candid public he trusts the narrative, with all its imperfections, not without some hope, that though the region has been often before explored, it may furnish some original and instructive information, in points but lightly touched on by former travellers; and that though some of the details may appear tedious, they may afford a more clear and natural view of the state of society and manners in the East, than many more elaborate and florid publications.

The History of the Rise, Progress, and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the African Slave-Trade by the British Parliament. By Thomas Clarkson, M. A. 2 Vols. 8vo. pp. 1164. Price £1. 1s. London, Longman and Co. 1808.

CERTAINLY, the Slave Trade, as conducted by the merchants, and in the ships of this island, was a disgrace to human nature, a reproach to the name of Briton, and to the profession of Christianity. But this censure does not attach to those masters who conscientiously endeavoured to discharge their duty towards their slaves, as they expected their slaves should discharge their duty towards them. The state of

domestic servitude, or slavery, infers features very distinct from that of servitude, or slavery, for the purposes of traffic; and the accidental loss of liberty by misfortune differs essentially from pre-meditated and extensive ravages, to obtain men as plunder; those wholesale dealings in human sufferings, for which avarice gave the signal, and of which cruelty reaped the profit. If the Slave Trade never had existed, who would now desire its institution? Who would now regret that among the imports and exports of Britain, slaves were not included, as they once were, even in our own island? For history relates, that *anciently*, the persons of Britons were articles of commerce, and a trade in slaves was carried on between England and Ireland. Happier times have been reserved for us! We have not only seen the shackles drop off from the limbs of the enthralled, the moment his foot trod on British ground, but we have seen the interposition of humanity and policy in behalf of our fellow-men, crowned with a success far beyond what we once had dared to anticipate, even when most inclined to self-flattery on the subject.

And we are persuaded that the length of time, during which the abolition was under investigation, has been and will continue to be, of the greatest practical importance. For we are not to arraiga the nation as being *knowingly* a partaker in the crimes of this trade. An acquaintance with those enormities was confined to a few; they were not surmised by any considerable portion of the British people; and, indeed, the extent of the evil was not so much as suspected, much less understood. The number of slaves purchased by our colonies was less considerable formerly than of late years, and the rapid increase of the mischief was rather a surprise on the unsuspecting, than tolerated or encouraged, after due examination and cognizance. When the subject was fairly before the public, and the evidence on both sides of the question had been weighed, opinion gradually experienced a change, and ripened to a determination, by the influence of conviction. Even adherents to the trade participated in the feeling of the public mind, and acknowledged themselves to be overcome by truth. The abolition, then, being the result of conviction, was more honourable to our

national character, than the existence of the trade had been derogatory from it; because, actions grounded upon knowledge are more truly illustrative of disposition than sufferances admitted without discrimination during a time of ignorance. We presume, also, that what has taken place, after so thorough an examination, is completely and *eternally* settled; and this alone is no inconsiderable advantage derived from apparent delay. — Mr. Clarkson, who was a leading instrument in removing this opprobrium from our country, has drawn up a history of the proceedings for this purpose. His own labours and uncommon exertions form no inconsiderable part of these volumes: the speeches in parliament of several friends to the cause form another part, and the perseverance of the committee, who might have adopted the motto "faint yet pursuing," is displayed at large. It appears from Mr. C.'s account, that certain members of the society of Quakers had the honour of first "bearing their testimony" against the state of slavery: that the same society produced those practical philanthropists, also, who first ceased to receive their fellow-men as property, and gave liberty to Africans whom they might have retained as slaves; and that that society was the first public body which forbade the holding of slaves, to its members. Mr. Whitfield, Mr. Wesley, and other considerate men, contributed to forward the good work, and by degrees the friends to the abolition became acquainted with each other, formed connections, established a society, took regular measures, introduced the subject before the privy council, and then before parliament, where they were supported both by the minister and his opponent, who, on this occasion, were seen fighting together in the same rank, and supporting each other's arguments against prolonged opposition.

We cannot follow the writer into particulars, but shall state, in general terms, that his narrative commences with the year 1509, when Negroes were first sent as slaves from the Portuguese settlements in Africa to the Spanish colonies in America; that it appears, that the sovereigns, who first tolerated the trade, entertained scruples concerning it, as well Charles the fifth and Pope Leo X, as our own Elizabeth. After them, eminent men of various classes expressed their dissatisfaction with

this traffic ; and the opinion obtained till 1729, that certainly *baptized* persons could not be held as slaves. In that year, the attorney and solicitor-general (Yorke and Talbot) declared, that in their opinion a master's property in his slave was permanent, and this authority was considered as law, till Mr. Granville Sharp, the extent of whose benevolence will only be known when disclosed by the celestial registers of deeds done on earth, studied the law for himself, and succeeded in establishing the principle of "*no property in a fellow-man in England.*" We well remember the famous case of Somerset, which was argued at three different sittings in 1772 ; with the satisfaction afforded by its decision in favour of liberty. Mr. S. has lived to see the close of his labours so happily begun, and to triumph over all fear of the return of those calamities which he had been a principal in removing. Mr. C. gives us a *Map* of the names of those who contributed to the general purpose. Among the supporters of the cause in parliament are enumerated many of our greatest statesmen ; Mr. Wilberforce is particularly conspicuous. Mr. Fox is described as equally fervent, and Mr. Pitt's sincerity is affirmed by our author in the most explicit terms. We deem it an act of justice to that departed minister to insert Mr. C.'s vindication of his character. We place first his ignorance of the general conduct of the trade ; and this ignorance of the minister justifies the account we have given of that of the nation. The doubts of Mr. Pitt mark the man of understanding.

My first business in London was to hold a conversation with Mr. Pitt previously to the meeting of the council, and to try to interest him, as the first minister of state, in our favour. For this purpose Mr. Wilberforce had opened the way for me, and an interview took place. We were in free conversation together for a considerable time, during which we went through most of the branches of the subject. Mr. Pitt appeared to me to have but little knowledge of it. He had also his doubts, which he expressed openly, on many points. He was at a loss to conceive how private interest should not always restrain the master of the slave from abusing him. This matter I explained to him as well as I could ; and if he was not entirely satisfied with my interpretation of it, he was at least induced to believe that cruel practices were more probable than he had imagined. A

second circumstance, of the truth of which he doubted, was the mortality and usage of seamen in this trade, and a third was the statement, by which so much had been made of the riches of Africa, and of the genius and abilities of her people ; for he seemed at a loss to comprehend, if these things were so, how it had happened that they should not have been more generally noticed before. I promised to satisfy him upon these points, and an interview was fixed for this purpose the next day.

Mr. Pitt examined for himself : and admitted conviction from evidence.

Mr. Pitt died in January, 1806. I shall stop therefore to make a few observations upon his character, as it related to this cause. This I feel myself bound in justice to do, because his sincerity towards it has been generally questioned.

The way, in which Mr. Pitt became acquainted with this question, has already been explained. A few doubts having been removed, when it was first started, he professed himself a friend to the abolition. The first proof, which he gave of his friendship to it is known but to few ; but it is, nevertheless, true, that so early as in 1788, he occasioned a communication to be made to the French government, in which he recommended an union of the two countries for the promotion of the great measure. This proposition seemed to be then new and strange to the court of France ; and the answer was not favourable.

From this time his efforts were reduced within the boundaries of his own power. As far, however, as he had scope, he exerted them. If we look at him in his parliamentary capacity, it must be acknowledged by all, that he took an active, strenuous, and consistent part, and this, year after year, by which he realized his professions. In my own private communications with him, which were frequent, he never failed to give proofs of a similar disposition. I had always free access to him. I had no previous note or letter to write for admission. Whatever papers I wanted, he ordered. He exhibited also, in his conversation with me on these occasions, marks of a more than ordinary interest in the welfare of the cause. Among the subjects, which were then started, there was one which was always near his heart. This was the civilization of Africa. He looked upon this great work as a debt due to that continent for the many injuries we had inflicted upon it : and had the abolition succeeded sooner, as in the infancy of his exertions he had hoped, I know he had a plan, suited no doubt to the capaciousness of his own mind, for such establishments in Africa, as he con-

ceived would promote in due time this important end.

I believe it will be said, notwithstanding what I have advanced, that if Mr. Pitt had exerted himself as the minister of the country in behalf of the abolition, he could have carried it. This brings the matter to an issue; for unquestionably the charge of insincerity, as it related to this great question, arose from the mistaken notion, that, as his measures in parliament were supported by great majorities, he could do as he pleased there. But, they who hold this opinion, must be informed, that there were great difficulties, against which he had to struggle on this subject. The Lord Chancellor Thurlow ran counter to his wishes almost at the very outset. Lord Liverpool and Mr. Dundas did the same. Thus, to go no further, three of the most powerful members of the cabinet were in direct opposition to him. The abolition then, amidst this difference of opinion, could never become a cabinet measure; but if so, then all his parliamentary efforts in this case wanted their usual authority, and he could only exert his influence as a private man. This he did with great effect on one or two occasions. On the motion of Mr. Cawthorne in 1791, the cause hung as it were by a thread; and would have failed that day, to my knowledge, but for his seasonable exertions.

But a difficulty, still more insuperable, presented itself, in an occurrence which took place in the year 1791, but which is much too delicate to be mentioned. The explanation of it, however, would convince the reader, that all the efforts of Mr. Pitt from that day were rendered useless, I mean as to bringing the question, as a minister of state, to a favourable issue.

But though Mr. Pitt did not carry this great question, he was yet one of the greatest supporters of it. He fostered it in its infancy. If, in his public situation, he had then set his face against it, where would have been our hope? He upheld it also in its childhood; and though in this state of its existence it did not gain from his protection all the strength which it was expected it would have acquired, he yet kept it from falling, till his successors, in whose administration a greater number of favourable circumstances concurred to give it vigour, brought it to triumphant maturity.

This incidental mention of the French government leads us to remark that Mr. C. visited France with the design of interesting that country in favour of the abolition, and his account of that excursion we consider as among the most noticeable contents of his volumes.

I was introduced as quickly as possible, on my arrival at Paris, to the friends of the

cause there, to the duke de la Rochefoucauld, the Marquis de Condorcet, Messieurs Petiou de Villeneuve, Claviere, and Brissot, and to the Marquis de la Fayette.

The first public steps taken after my arrival in Paris were at a committee of the Friends of the Negroes which was but thinly attended. None of those mentioned, except Brissot, were present. It was resolved there, that the committee should solicit an audience of Mr. Necker; and that I should wait upon him, accompanied by a deputation consisting of the Marquis de Condorcet, Monsieur de Bourge, and Brissot de Warville: secondly, that the committee should write to the president of the National Assembly, and request the favour of him to appoint a day for hearing the cause of the Negroes; and, thirdly, that it should be recommended to the committee in London to draw up a petition to the National Assembly of France, praying for the abolition of the Slave-trade by that country. This petition, it was observed, was to be signed by as great a number of the friends to the cause in England, as could be procured. It was then to be sent to the committee at Paris, who would take it in a body to the place of its destination.

I found great delicacy as a stranger in making my observations upon these resolutions, and yet I thought I ought not to pass them over wholly in silence, but particularly the last. I therefore rose up, and stated that there was one resolution, of which I did not quite see the propriety. But this might arise from my ignorance of the customs, as well as of the genius and spirit of the French people. It struck me that an application from a little committee in England to the National Assembly of France was not a dignified measure, nor was it likely to have weight with such a body. It was, besides, contrary to all the habits of propriety, in which I had been educated. The British Parliament did not usually receive petitions from the subjects of other nations. It was this feeling, which had induced me thus to speak.

This snare, for as such we consider it, the British feelings of our author happily enabled him to avoid; and the committee in London afterwards sent a positive refusal to the proposal. Mr. C. staid several months in France, and did—nothing. It is true, he was the means of interesting good king Louis in behalf of the negroes; he was favoured by Mr. Necker, by Mirabeau, and by other eminent men; but the turbulence of the time (it was the autumn and winter of 1789) rendered every effort unavailable.

While at Paris he met with the deputies from the People of Colour in St. Domingo,

who came to claim enrolment as men and citizens: they too, were disappointed, and the language they held shewed how deeply.

They were now sure that they should never be able to make head against the intrigues and plots of the White Colonists. Day after day had been fixed as before for the hearing of their cause. Day after day it had been deferred in like manner. They were now weary with waiting. One of them, Oge, could not contain himself, but broke out with great warmth.—“I begin,” says he, “not to care, whether the National Assembly will admit us or not. But let it beware of the consequences. We will no longer continue to be beheld in a degraded light. Dispatches shall go directly to St. Domingo; and we will soon follow them. We can produce as good soldiers on our estates, as those in France. Our own arms shall make us independent and respectable. If we are once forced to desperate measures, it will be in vain that thousands will be sent across the Atlantic to bring us back to our former state.” On hearing this, I intreated the deputies to wait with patience. I observed to them, that, by an imprudent conduct they might not only ruin their own cause in France, but bring indescribable misery upon their native land.

I found, however, notwithstanding all I said, that there was a spirit of dissatisfaction in them, which nothing but a redress of their grievances could subdue; and that, if the planters should persevere in their intrigues, and the National Assembly in delay, a fire would be lighted up in St. Domingo, which could not easily be extinguished. This was afterward realized.

In fact, the horrors to which St. Domingo was subjected was one of those occurrences that furnished the enemies of the abolition with their most plausible and impressive arguments;—arguments to this moment not wholly forgotten. Quitting these considerations, we wish to record the destructive effects of this trade on our seamen; and to shew from Mr. C's. testimony the probability of trading with Africa for honest productions. The first of these particulars demonstrates what detriment Britain certainly avoids by the abolition; the second indicates advantages that Africa probably may reap; and to these we would now direct the expectations of the public.

By the report of the Privy Council it appeared, that, instead of the slave-trade being a nursery for British seamen, it was their grave. It appeared that more seamen died in that trade

in one year than in the whole remaining trade of the country in two. Out of 910 sailors in it, 216 died in the year, while upon a fair average of the same number of men employed in the trades to the East and West Indies, Petersburgh, Newfoundland, and Greenland, no more than 87 died. It appeared also, that out of 3170, who had left Liverpool in the slave-ships in the year 1787, only 1428 had returned.

The trade was almost abolished at one time; for, says our author,

In the year 1772, when a hundred vessels sailed out of Liverpool for the coast of Africa, the dock-duties amounted to £4552, and in 1779, when, in consequence of the war, only eleven went from thence to the same coast, they amounted to £4957; then the opulence of Liverpool was not indebted to the slave-trade; and although the vessels in it had been gradually reduced from one hundred to eleven yet the West Indians had not complained of their ruin, nor had the merchants or manufacturers suffered, nor had Liverpool been affected by the change.

The productions of Africa (certainly only a part, and probably a small part of what that country yields) may be inferred from the specimens collected by Mr. C.

The first division of the box consisted of woods of about four inches square, all polished. Among these were mahogany of five different sorts; tulip-wood, satin-wood, cam-wood, bar-wood, fustic, black and yellow ebony, palm-tree, mangrove, calabash, and date. There were seven woods of which the native names were remembered: three of these, Tumiah, Samain, and Jimlaké, were of a yellow colour; Acajou was of a beautiful deep crimson; Bork and Quellé were apparently fit for cabinet work; and Benten was the wood of which the natives made their canoes. Of the various other woods the names had been forgotten, nor were they known in England at all. One of them was of a fine purple; and from two others, upon which the privy council had caused experiments to be made, a strong yellow, a deep orange, and a flesh-colour were extracted.

The second division included ivory and musk; four species of pepper, the long, the black, the Cayenne, and the Malagueta: three species of gum; namely, Senegal, Copal, and Ruber astringens; cinnamon, rice, tobacco, indigo, white and Nankin cotton, Guinea corn, and millet; three species of beans, of which two were used for food, and the other for dyeing orange; two species of tamarinds, one for food, and the other to give whiteness to the teeth; pulse, seeds, and fruits of various kinds, some of the latter of which Dr. Spaarman had propounded, from a trial dur-

ring his residence in Africa, to be peculiarly valuable as drugs.

The third division contained an African loom, and an African spindle with spun cotton round it; cloths of cotton of various kinds, made by the natives, some white, but others dyed by them of different colours, and others, in which they had interwoven European silk; cloths and bags made of grass, and fancifully coloured; ornaments made of the same materials; ropes made from a species of aloes, and others, remarkably strong, from grass and straw; fine string made from the fibres of the roots of trees; soap of two kinds, one of which was formed from an earthy substance; pipe-bowls made of clay, and of brown red; one of these, which came from the village of Dakard, was beautifully ornamented by black devices burnt in, and was besides highly glazed; another, brought from Galilim, was made of earth, which was richly impregnated with little particles of gold; trinkets made by the natives from their own gold; knives and daggers made by them from our bar-iron; and various other articles, such as bags, sandals, dagger-cases, quivers, grisgris, all made of leather of their own manufacture, and dyed of various colours, and ingeniously sewed together.

The extent of our extracts forbids us to enlarge on this interesting subject: we therefore only hint, that our author notices as it deserved Sir W. Dolben's middle passage bill; which was *some* relief to suffering humanity; also the prevention of supplying foreign nations with slaves, which was another point gained in favour of the main object. Until at length, the abolition itself was carried triumphantly through both houses of parliament, and received the sanction of the crown by commission on Wednesday, March 25, 1807, the last act of the then ministry. Mr. Clarkson has executed his task with attention, and, we doubt not, with fidelity. His work is valuable as an authentic document of a very important national act: an act not hazarded in the fervour of zeal, or on the impulse of momentary passion; but after long inquiry, after much and vehement opposition, after the public, as well as individuals were fully informed. May all our national proceedings, intended to advance the real rights of man, and the just privileges of the citizen, be equally well understood by the country at large, and be brought to an equally honourable and successful termination! [Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 706.]

Récit Historique de la Campagne de Buonaparte en Italie. Historical Account of the Campaign of Buonaparte in Italy, in the Years 1795 and 1796. By an Eye-Witness. 8vo. Price 7s. Deconchy, London, 1808.

WHEN two opposite parties divide the world with fierce contention, the man who, from whatever circumstances, is placed at the head of one of them, can hardly be rightly appreciated by his contemporaries. While he pursues his triumphant career, he is a deity to his followers, who worship in him that fortune which is their idol, and shouts of victory drown the accusing voice of his injured, but conquered foe. On the other hand, malignity too often preys on exalted characters, and cankers that laurel which it could not blast. Posterity alone, by comparing the several testimonies, when hope and fear, gratitude, and resentment, have lost their sway, is enabled to form an impartial judgment. In that trial of fame, the character of the writers, on both sides, has necessarily a great weight:—but, this is an *anonymous* publication!

These reflections are rather meant as general, than as applying to the *man* whose deeds are the theme of this work. Indeed his offences are “too rank,” his crimes are too notorious, to admit of a doubt or of a palliation; besides, the same scenes of treachery, plunder, and devastation, which were acted in Italy, are now acting in Spain; there, too, generals and officers have been seduced, others have been tampered with; most enormous atrocities have followed deceitful promises of friendship and protection. We easily believe, that Buonaparte made use of the influence of the archbishop of Milan to pacify the incensed inhabitants of Pavia, under promises of forgiveness, and that he afterwards disarmed them and gave the town to plunder (as our author affirms, pp. 117, &c.); for the same has been done in Madrid; the same promises have been held out to the inhabitants of Vitoria. Our opinion, therefore, is founded on the uniform tenor of the man's conduct, rather than on the writer's testimony. The charges he prefers against Buonaparte are highly probable, but we could

not record them as historians, nor admit them as critics.

This work, the author informs us, in his introduction, was purposely written to confute another work, published in Paris in 1797, entitled *Campagne du Général Buonaparte en Italie, pendant les Années IV. et V. de la République Française, par un Officier Général*.

In that performance, Buonaparte, of course, derives his triumphs solely from his own genius and bravery; but in the publication before us he is represented in a different character, indeed! With an immense superiority of forces he purchases petty advantages by an immense sacrifice of lives; all his conquests are prepared by treason, and his frequent blunders in the field are repaired by treachery; in the most critical moments, he pretends to capitulate, and snatches victory from the hands of his too credulous antagonist. Something like this, we have heard often, from good authority; but does the author think that his *unavowed* publication will convince the dazzled multitude, the mass who have not had the same means of information? To tear the laurels, however undeserved, from the guilty head of a successful villain, indirect means are unavailing and unbecoming; truth scorns to be defended but by manliness. Besides, we cannot reconcile it to our feelings as Englishmen, that officers of rank, however culpable in appearance, should be accused of having sold themselves to the enemy of their country for money, without being afforded an opportunity of meeting the foul charge; or even the knowledge of their accuser.

We have stated the dangerous tendency of admitting anonymous publications to the privileges of authenticated documents or historical facts, principally from our regret on seeing accounts of important transactions, destitute of the signature of a writer, who professes to have been an eye-witness, and whose work is not without internal proofs of veracity. We shall now proceed to make a few extracts, mostly from this officer's relation of events on which we have had some previous information. All the world has heard of Buonaparte's prodigious feat in planting the standard of liberty on the famous bridge of Arcole, in spite of a tremendous fire of artillery and musquetry: let us

hear our historian, who speaks decidedly on that affair.

Augereau, seeing that those fierce republicans were completely dismayed by the enemy's fire, took the standard of liberty, and carried it to the extremity of the bridge; but without producing the desired effect. This fact is certified, by the historian of the campaigns of Italy, and by a letter from General Berthier. They both add, that this very courageous action, proving useless, Buonaparte himself had recourse to the same stratagem, which, *in his hands*, was completely successful. . . .

What would he say, however, were we to deny this act of bravery of which he boasts? We were present at that battle; we saw very distinctly a French officer, with a flag in his hand, advancing alone on the bridge. We saw General Alvinzi, convinced that it was a flag of truce, give orders to suspend firing; but we have no recollection whatever, of having seen a *second* officer tread in the footsteps of the first. Yet such a fact would have been too public, not to be remarked. Neither is it credible; because the Austrian artillery, which had respected the first, who was supposed to be the bearer of a flag of truce, would not, in all probability, have respected the second, whose temerity would have cost him his life. pp. 183, 184.

The author them maintains, that this bridge was *not* carried on that day (Nov. 15), but that the position was maintained against Buonaparte, on the 16th, and on the 17th; that on the evening of this day, General Alvinzi ordered a retrograde motion, at which murmurs ran so high in the army, that on the 19th, he resumed his former position at Arcole; but quitted it again on the 20th for Vicenza, instead of pushing forwards to Verona, which he could then have taken easily.

But, continues the author, what was the surprise of the whole army, and the rage of many, when, being arrived on the middle of the road, we met General Alvinzi, on horseback, who ordered us to fall back on Vicenza! I then saw an Austrian colonel, frantic with rage, break his sword in three pieces, and declare that he would no longer serve in an army, which its commander-in-chief was covering with shame; similar sentiments were openly manifested by several others. (p. 188).

At the end of the chapter on the battle of Arcole, the author relates the known anecdote of Buonaparte's fall into a marsh

with his horse, in a flight, after an unsuccessful attack on Arcole. He adds that a negro alone ventured to come to his assistance, and was, in consequence, made captain of cavalry, and presented as such to the army. This we have heard repeatedly in France, in the years 1798 and 1799, from officers of the army of Italy, and from Augereau himself. We have heard the same Augereau, in a large dinner party, at Toulouse, before several of his brother officers, claim the sole merit of having planted the standard of liberty, both on the bridge of Arcole, and on that of Lodi; with many bitter sarcasms on Buonaparte's vain boasting. Indeed, we never heard it denied by any officer of the army of Italy; and we have conversed with several. But, that army knew too much of its general; *after the evacuation of Egypt, these troops were not allowed to enter France; but were sent to Italy, and from thence to Saint Domingo; those who have contrived to revisit France have been intimidated, or seduced,—or—have disappeared.*

Speaking of the battle of Rivoli (pp. 190, *et seq.*), which completed the conquest of Italy, the author affirms that Buonaparte was entirely surrounded (which, by-the-bye, Berthier fairly owns in his report), that the whole Austrian army were exclaiming, *we have them!* When Buonaparte sent a flag of truce, to solicit an armistice of one hour, to settle the terms of a capitulation: it was granted; and, a quarter of an hour before its expiration, Buonaparte attacked the Austrians, unawares, and not only saved his army, but obtained a complete victory. This we must believe; for General Wedel attempted to play the same infamous trick, on the Spanish General, Castanos, at Baylen.

On the taking of Mantua, the last transaction we shall examine, the author observes, that that city, which Buonaparte had boasted to take in *eight days*, resisted his utmost efforts near eight months; that he lost before it an immense number of men; and once, all his artillery; yet this same town, with a French garrison, was taken by the Austrians in the next campaign in less than a month.—This is undeniable; and we add, that Buonaparte felt so keenly the shame implied in the comparison, that he exerted all his power (he was then first consul) to fix the whole dishonour on Latour

Foissac,¹¹ the French commander of Mantua. He forbade him to wear French regiments; the whole army murmured; the order was not obeyed; and Latour demanded a court-martial, which was refused. His son, a youth of fifteen, publicly vented the most bitter execrations, in the military coffee-house of Turin, before a numerous assembly of officers, against "the Corsican Upstart," who to palliate his own shame, endeavoured to disgrace the most ancient French families. This language passed uncontradicted, and unpunished, at least for the time. In fact, Latour Foissac had done his duty; we have heard a friend, an officer who commanded the gate *Pradella*, on the last day of the siege, state publicly that, in twenty-four hours he lost *seventy-one* men out of one hundred; that the garrison was reduced to 3,000 men; and, that the breach at *Pradella* was large enough for a whole battalion to form in it. That officer *suddenly disappeared* from Bourdeaux.

From what we have said, our readers will see, that we had some grounds for stating, that this work contained internal proofs of veracity, and from that circumstance we regret the more its not having the sanction of a respectable name. The author, indeed, tells us, in his introduction, that "to speak ill of Buonaparte is a crime, which cannot be atoned for, but by the death of the guilty;" and this consideration has delayed his publication several years. A man is certainly not bound to publish truths, which he foresees will be fatal to himself; though we should not have expected this objection from a military man. Yet a moral obligation is certainly incumbent on him to authenticate by all possible means what he publishes; especially on a question to be decided by testimony. The French poet says with much truth: *quand j'attaque quelqu'un, je le dois, et me nommer.*

From a note of the translator, this work does not appear to have been *originally* written in French. The style bears witness to this: yet, since it is intended to expose the errors of a *French* publication, its appearance in that language was indispensable. Is the British press the only one remaining in Europe, which dares to announce truths unpleasant to the ear of the emperor and king?

Thoughts on Prophecy: Particularly as connected with the present Times; supported by History. By G. R. Hioan. 8vo. pp. 300. Price 7s. London, Longman, and Co. 1808.

"*Calvinus sapuit, quia non scripsit in Apocalypsin*," said Scaliger; and on this subject we assume equal wisdom to Calvin. In all disquisitions on prophecy, we have seen too much taken for granted. Conscious of their power to move the earth, like Archimedes, could they but obtain a station for their fulcrum, commentators are apt to fix this station as fancy appoints, or as best suits their argument, without first demonstrating that *this* is the true and only point proper for the purpose. Mr. Hioan must therefore excuse us, if we do not treat his publication with a studious accuracy. We may be allowed to ask, when Mr. H. observes, that "we are not confined to the *western empire* for the *ten kingdoms*," i.e. the *ten toes*, into which the prophetic figure of Daniel was divided; [we should have wondered greatly had they been *twenty toes*],—whether we are not rather confined to the *eastern empire*?—i.e. to the countries comprehended in the dominions of Nebuchadnezar; for we cannot find any interest that chief could take in the fate of regions of which he had never heard: nor what connection there is between the future declension of his empire, at Babylon, and the revolutions of a country on the shore of the Atlantic.

We would not be understood to deny that Buonaparte is *the man of sin*; for truly we think the term expresses his character but too accurately: he shall also, if it will do Mr. H. any pleasure, substitute himself for the Pope, and become the successor of St. Peter, which he will be, with as much truth as he is successor to Charlemagne: nay, he shall be head of the Turkish empire also, as Mr. H. imagines, and successor of Othman: but all this does not induce us to spell his name falsely, in order to find the number 666 in it. And thus we, like some admirable prudes of our acquaintance, acknowledge that the *fellow* is really an odious, abominable, and wicked wretch, but we will not suffer a letter of his *good name* to be touched: no, we defend that, as *men of letters*: though, the party himself, we have

elsewhere remitted as the son of perdition, to his just deserts* by the halter, or by a purling stream, at his pleasure: for that he will trust himself on the boisterous ocean, to avoid a dry death on land, we think doubtful. The Pope has lately complained, in terms much harsher than were expected from him, of the conduct of the Eldest Son of the Church, the Most Christian King, &c &c. and if Buonaparte should subdue Constantinople, we doubt not, Mussulman though he be, but he will give the most venerable the Muphti an early opportunity of displaying equal eloquence, with equal cause. Mr. H. renews our acquaintance with Ali Mohammed's professions of the Mahometan faith, and we enrich our pages with productions so valuable, to which we think it likely, we may have occasion to appeal hereafter on behalf of the Emperor and King.

"In the name of God, gracious and merciful. There is no God but God. He has neither son nor partner in his kingdom.

"People of Egypt,

"When the Beys tell you that the French are come to destroy your religion, do not believe them. It is an absolute falsehood. Tell those impostors, that they are only come to free the weak from the yoke of their tyrants; tell them that the French worship the Supreme Being, and honour the Prophet, and his holy Alcoran.

"The French are Mussulmen. It is not long ago since they marched to Rome and destroyed the throne of the Pope, who excited the Christians against those who professed Islamism. They went afterwards to Malta, to drive from thence the infidels, who thought themselves selected by God, to wage war against the Mussulmen."

Such was the language of the Corsican, who now calls himself Christian and Roman Catholic. Witness also his proclamation to the inhabitants of Cairo.

"Buonaparte, Commander in Chief, to the people of Cairo.

"People of Cairo, I am satisfied with your conduct. You have done right not to have taken any part against me. I am come to destroy the race of the Mamelukes, to protect the trade and the natives of the country. Let those who have any fears be without uneasiness; let those who have fled come back to their houses. Let prayers be attended to as usual, and, as I wish, continued every day. Do not fear for your families, for your houses, and your properties, and, above all, for the religion of the Prophet, *whom I love*."

* Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 774.

Fashionable Biography; or, Specimens of Public Characters: By a Connoisseur. With a Preface and Notes, pantological and pantogelastical. By Πυργίδη Φυνίδος. Crown 8vo. pp. 148. Price 4s. 6d. London: Oddy, 1808.

What can we think, now, of an author, who, before he is able to get through the three Introductions prefixed to this little sprite of a volume, meditates his own death? It is true, that he takes advantage of this meditation to favour the editors of the Reviews, monthly, quarterly, and annual, with sundry bequests,—forming no *real* estate, if we understand him rightly,—while his *personals* are continued by a second pen. Nothing could be more *à propos* than the legacy he has left to the *LITERARY PANORAMA*;^{*} for it happened that our printing-office, about the time he designed us this favour, was plundered of every dictionary, valuable and invaluable, within reach of a devil: and would but our author be civil and oblige us, by dying like a man of honour, with all due dispatch, we might console ourselves by a *post obit*, and dry up our tears for his loss, if his kindness enabled us so speedily to forget our own. Alas! we have received no black-margined summons to attend his funeral, nor so much as a pair of undertaker's gloves (the critic's fee, as a friendly hand, kind reader, time immemorial!) We suspect that our learned author has taken advice of his pillow, and improving on second thoughts, has adjourned his decease *sine die*: at least

Until to-morrow comes defers his fate.

— *Sed gravis tardus*
Expectare colos.

What then is the object of his book?—To imitate the inimitable, and to equal the unequalled. His "Public Characters" are *Mrs. Fiske*, *Milner* and *Dr-srn-ker*, whose renown is circulated with infinite complacency among the votaries of fashion, and whose talents are eminently conspicuous as the Prime Ministeress—no, we beg pardon, as Secretaryess of

State, to the Divinity of personal decoration. The edicts of this goddess she announces, and registers monthly, in the "Records of Fashion and Court Elegance," Price 4s. 6d. per number, beautifully coloured. Mr. W*st*n, Tailor to his R. H. the P. of W. having (as in duty and gallantry bound) yielded the *pas* to the lady, is introduced in the second place: then follow Messrs. H*by and H*mb*y, Bootmakers to their R. H's. &c. —and lastly Mr. O*kl*y, Cabinet-maker and Upholsterer. Such are the "Public Characters" selected, and attempted to be described in the best manner of certain *Characteristic pens*, by Mr. Πυργίδη Φυνίδος: "Pleasant but wrong: *Public Characters*," says the infinitely ingenious Mr. Shift to the exquisitely dexterous Mr. Shufle, " *Public Characters* should not be sported with:" and to punish this author for his presumption and temerity in thus sporting with them, and "to quell the insurrection of vanity which has taken place in his soul," we sentence him to sufferings to which those of Tantalus were but shadows of a shade.

On the part of the original author, whose laudable labours he attempts to render ludicrous—"the attempt without the deed"—(Shakespeare, hem!)—we adjudge him to all the terrors of a haunted imagination—incessant hankerings after Guildhall dinners and city festivities;—endless visions of gold chains, painted chariots, be-laced footmen, and be-ribbed horses; the perpetual buzz in his ears of a temporary title of office, and to an ideal knighthood,—not merited by so much of martial emprise as amounts to the watching of his arms by night, in an enchanted castle, like the valorous Don Quixote,—but conferred by "unhacked rapier, and on-carpet consideration."

On the part of *Mrs. Fiske*, we enjoin his wife (if he have one, of which we confess our doubts) to tease him *gracie et larghetto—de die in diem*, and likewise, *de nocte in noctem*, for the most expensive articles of her publication, that have received "the fiat of fashion;"—whether a *Deiopéan* cap, an *Egerian* tucker, an *Arragonian* mantle, or a robe à la *Patriote*—(for a *ridicule* she never can be at a loss).—May her discontented fancy brood over the mortification of being unable to obtain the last new-fashioned bonnet devised by *Mrs. Fiske*, and

* *To the Literary Panorama*,—I give and bequeath my Latin and Greek Dictionaries, together with my Russian, Coptic, Hindostanee, and other useful Grammars.—p. xxxviii.

sanctioned by her privy council ;—while the soft whispers of her grievances, strike his astonished ear, like those tremulous reverberations which terrify the country looby, when “ *bang* goes the door ” to the Whispering Gallery at St. Paul’s.

For lack of Mr. W*st*n’s assistance and dexterity, his own appearance shall be pronounced a *bore*, hooted at as a *quiz*, shunned as a *codger*, scrutinized as a relic of Babel, and commented on as a specimen of the contents of Noah’s Ark. —His very boots (not manufactured by Mr. H*by ; No, No :) shall do justice on his *sole*, (if he have one that can feel) shall compress his toes, sprain his ankle, and dislocate his calf, till his looks betray his sufferings, *con spirito*, and his pallid countenance be commensurate in length and confusion to that of a Rt. Hon. Secretary—suddenly called to receive the first formal visit of a long-winded plenipotentiary, who meditates a complaint to his master of all how and about it, in order to justify a declaration of war, between two nations whose true policy is peace.

As to Mr. O*kly we leave him to take his own measures : but, as a man of spirit, we expect he will refuse this transgressor the luxury of a fashionable fauteuil ; and instead of a bed of down, on which to repose—but what repose can he enjoy who has traduced such eminent “ Public Characters !”

But we must not part with Mrs. F*ske without complimenting the public with a specimen of her labours : not that we mean to offer any criticism on her “ *Records of Fashion*, ” as distinguished from, and prodigiously superior to, “ the petty detail of the *Fashions* : ”—No, no : on the contrary, we rejoice to find that the eyes of the British fair are destined to “ brighten under new adornments, ” derived from the belles of Spain, that the “ Spanish hat and mantle are already prominent ; ” also “ the Biscayan veil bonnet,—an *Asturian vest*, in the care of an elegant fancy, to adapt itself to the present inclination of the waist ; and an *Andalusian robe* to afford an opportunity of uniting splendour and taste in no ordinary degree.”—But let our patriotism find its enjoyment nearer home : for it gives us infinite pleasure to learn, in spite of the aspersions of certain queer and crabbed “ doctors of the Stoic fur, ” that “ the minister of state, and even of the Deity,

has his fashion ; philosophy is in fashion ; “ ships, colonies, and commerce, ” are in fashion ; all that formed the ancient glories of Greece and Rome, **ALL THAT IS ELEVATED AND HONOURABLE, HAS LONG BEEN FASHIONABLE IN BRITAIN !** ”—

What can be equally exhilarating to a genuine patriot ?—Is it possible that Buonaparte can have any hope of success against an island so well defended ? “ It is this enchanting crown which *calls forth the exertion of all the powers of the human mind, and which rewards with fame and emolument the enterprise of talent and wisdom.* ” Bravo ! Bravissimo !

All this on the “ *Buenos Ayres court dress*, ” and the “ *Beguine mantle, cap, and veil !* ” But we trust, that a longer immortality (for Mrs. F*ske has immortallities, as she has robes, of different lengths), will attend the robe à *l’Espagnole*, the “ *Asturian dress*, ” the “ *Biscayan transparency*, ” and the “ *Ferrol* dancing dress with *Castanets !* ” On what our confidence is founded, we shall enable our readers to determine. [Hear ! Hear !] “ Let the snowy bosom then, for a moment unoppressed with diamonds, have room to heave in transport at the success of the brave warriors, in whose hands is fortuitously placed the cause of human kind ! and wear no other brilliants than those eyes which will shed sacred pearls to reward the defenders of humanity ! ”

What an exquisite effusion ! What are the Resolutions adopted by any body corporate in comparison with this ?

Vive the “ ball dress à la Patriote ! ” —“ confined with a patriotic sash : ”—the “ *Spanish hat*, which has received considerable attractions in the hands of Messrs. — with “ the variety of elegant novelties, which have been lately invented and prepared by the tasteful hand of Miss —, in addition to her celebrated *chapeau mantelet*, her *tunique à la Vendangere !* ” and “ her dignified adoptions from the age of Nell Gwynn, (O ! fie ! Miss — !) as well as the temporary circumstances of the *mantelet à la Castellane* : a description of which, ” we are told, “ is rendered useless by the assiduous attention with which she communicates the originals to her visitors.”—“ The warm weather has also given rise to much taste in the *Garb du Soleil* of Messrs. —.” How unlucky that we happened to be out of town during this

warm weather aforesaid, and never so much as heard of this *Garb du Soleil* till the lower temperature of the atmosphere had rendered it perfectly inapplicable! After all, we feel some reluctance on the part and behalf of honest John Bull, in suffering this profusion of French nomenclature: and we think it our duty to recommend to those who watch over the execution of the Alien Bill, to banish these Gallic appellations, as a part of that extensive *espionage* which is directed by the enemy of all good to assume every variety of shape, that he may ensnare by his wiles the incautious beauties of Britain.

To the *Frenchifications* of this learned lady, then, we own we do object; but her English is proof against all objections: we have wearied ourselves in attempting to discover the smallest blemishes of sentiment, construction, or diction, in the following paragraphs: and after our keenest critical reading-glass has been exercised in vain, we presume, that we may lay them in full confidence before our readers.

"To this, the only attempt hitherto made, to give permanence to those more important occurrences in the higher spheres and gay circles of British society, which must be considered events in the History of Manners, the assistance of all, whose opportunities, either as actors in, or contributors to, the World of Fashion, who can appreciate such a purpose, is most respectfully solicited, and will be gratefully and attentively received!.....These, with their various relations, are the subjects on which authentic information is requested, and of which it is proposed to furnish a liberal and interesting account;—as far as it shall be enabled by the most strenuous exertions of the Editor, with whatever aid he may be afforded, to repress the malignancy of vulgar prejudice, aid genius, and preserve those fleeting circumstances of a period of the highest refinement, the recollection of which endears, and often elevates human nature, and the knowledge of which in past ages has been ardently desired by the historian of past ages, and the philosopher."

Let them stand confuted—those crabbed critics! who have affected to calumniate the truly genteel style of this truly genteel lady: a lady who is (either personally, or by deputy) acquainted with the whole history of ancient nations and personages, from Adam—no, from Eve—to Queen Semiramis, and the present period: who examines every nation, from the Greenlander, the Laplander and the

Icelander, to the Moor, the Turk, and the Hindoo. Who lays under contribution Homer, Virgil, Ovid, the Heathen Pantheon,—and yes, indeed, the Bible!—Yet, after all these immense acquirements, exquisite refinements, and extensive researches, "with too much diffidence," (we use her own words to a correspondent, for we must find *something* to blame in Mrs. F.) she describes her "exertions as feeble,"—and her selective powers as "the hand which only attempts to bind together a wild wreath of mingled flowers."

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*An Analysis of Country Dancing*, wherein are displayed all the Figures ever used in Country Dances, in a Way so easy and familiar that Persons of the meanest Capacity may in a short Time acquire (without the Aid of a Master) a complete Knowledge of that rational and polite Amusement. To which are added, Instructions for Dancing some entire new Reels, together with the Rules, Regulations, and complete Etiquette, of the Ball Room. By T. Wilson, Dancing-master, from the King's Theatre, Opera House. Dedicated, by Permission, to Madame Deshayes, Principal Dancer at the King's Theatre, Opera House. Embellished and illustrated with Engravings on Wood, by J. Berryman. Pocket Size; price 7s. 6d. Dutton, London, 1808.

Ah! sure a pair were never seen

So justly form'd to meet by Nature,

as that Mrs. F\*she and this Mr. Wilson! We trust, that we are doing no inconsiderable service to the elegances and graces, and fashionables, of the polite world in thus bringing them together. A very learned musician has told us (vide Panorama, Vol. I. p. 992) that music is the language of the celestial world; and we know sufficiently well that to the music of the spheres the planets dance: they form the chorus; and in imitation of them, say our sages, the dancing parties of that country which (we transcribe from Mr. Wilson) "gave birth to Homer, Zeuxis, Praxiteles, Apelles, Socrates, and Demosthenes," performed as well as they could, and as the absence of modern improvements permitted, the fashionable reels, and country dances, of the

day, while Pindar sung to his lyre, having no better instrument, for want of the genuine Caledonian bagpipe. What signifies having a ball dress *à la Félicie*, if a lady may not be permitted to shew it at a ball? What does a lady do at a ball, if she cannot dance? This demonstrates the intimate connection between a dr-ss-m-k-r and a dancing-master, and proves, beyond the possibility of expostulation, the propriety of introducing Mr. Wilson to make his bow, immediately after Mrs. F\*iske had made her courtesy.

We are prompted, indeed, not less by our justice than by our gallantry, to assign to the lady the palm of superior learning; for Mr. W. we acknowledge, with some regret, has not extended his studies beyond the Greek, whereas Mrs. F. supports the opinions she delivers to her fair readers by appeals to the deeper Hebrew.

Had Mr. W. been equally diligent, he might have found that King Solomon says expressly, "there is a time to dance"—a slight inquiry into the import of the verb, here used, in *kal* might have proved that the *present* is the fittest time for dancing; and then mood, tense, and figure, follow of course. The lady too has the advantage of the newest fashion in introducing her work with an Inscription—"Inscribed to," &c.—Whereas Mr. W. retains the less *nouvelle* mode of "Dedication."—We should suspect somewhat of a *faux pas* in this instance, did we not discover in this "Dedication" the *ne plus ultra* of ingenuity, elegance, gratitude, vivacity, and politeness. Can we possibly withhold a *moreceau* so exquisite from the public? The Graees forbid!—we are proud to be "the hand which attempts to bind together so beautiful a wild wreath of mingled and exquisite flowers."

To MADAME DESHAYES, Principal Dancer at the King's Theatre, Opera House.

Madam;—Your approbation of my humble efforts is a reward, I fear, beyond my just deserving; for whether I reflect on the elegance of your taste, the brilliancy of your talents, your goodness of heart, or suavity of manners, I am equally wrapt in admiration, and can scarcely reconcile a belief, that I am entitled to such EXALTED PATRONAGE.

These, together with the consideration, Madam, of your having left your native country to AFFORD DELIGHT TO BRITAIN, when you MIGHT HAVE ENJOYED BOTH RICHES AND HONOUR AT HOME, must con-

tinue to excite in me the warmest wishes, that you and your ADMIRABLE CONSORT may ever enjoy the just reward of your meritorious labours; and may MY COUNTRY FEEL AN EQUAL GRATITUDE with that which now warms the breast of, Madam, your obedient and humble and devoted servant,

Bedford Street, T. WILSON.  
Bedford Row, May, 1808.

Another observation we think highly proper, before we attempt to "view within our accustomed lenity the exertions of a laudable industry;"—*videlicet*, to assure our readers, that there is nothing satirical or political in Mr. W.'s account of the etiquette of the ball-room:—this might have been liable to some suspicion, had we not entered our *caveat* against taking Mr. W.'s words metaphorically: for instance, he tells us:

"A. and B. join hands—lead down the middle—cast off—change sides—turn their partners—take their places—and rise one couple; by which," says he, "they gradually get up to the top."—

We defy the wisest man living to parallel this manœuvre by any thing that ever occurs out of a ball room; notwithstanding the silly fancies of some, who think it the very antitype to what *anciently* happened, at a public assembly in a great house, not a hundred miles from the city of Westminster.

Mr. W. has also marked his ladies and gentlemen by *red* dots and *black* dots; but this implicates no part of our national establishment: neither have the *mazy* windings, or the *turns*, which this artist prescribes to his blacks and his reds, the slightest resemblance to any *known* proceedings, military or ecclesiastical; whatever wicked wits may affect to surmise in derogation from our excellent constitution.

The inimitable Molière in pourtraying *le maître à danser*, did not raise his \* ex-

\* *Le maître à danser.*—Il n'y a rien qui soit si nécessaire aux hommes, que la danse. .... Sans la danse, un homme ne sauroit rien faire. .... Tous les malheurs des hommes, tous les revers funestes dont les histoires sont remplies, les bavures des politiques, les manquemens des grands capitaines, tout cela n'est venu que faute de savoir danser. .... Lorsqu'un homme a commis un manquement dans sa conduite, soit aux affaires de sa famille, ou au gouvernement d'un Etat, ou à la com-

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altered ideas to a height so truly sublime as those of the present writer. The following exordium shews how dancing cures all evils, and prevents all misfortunes, in mundane affairs. What is the *re-animating tincture* of the Roscrucians to this?

That exercise is as essential to the preservation of health as pure air or wholesome food, is a fact so generally known and admitted that it needs no comment whatever.

The ancient Greeks were so well assured of his, that their amusements consisted entirely of the most athletic sports, such as wrestling, running, throwing the javelin, &c. by which means they not only preserved a vigorous and healthy constitution, but were thereby enabled to defend themselves against the united force of the eastern world.

But when the rays of science began to dispel the gloom of barbarism, when glorious emulation fired the sons of Greece to raise their tents to palaces, their huts to temples, their shapeless quarries to those eternal monuments that are still the envy and admiration of the world, then it was that their former violent sports began to be neglected and disused, by which means they began to degenerate as fast in point of strength, activity, and courage, as they advanced in the polite arts and civilization, TILL, from their own Parnassian hill, fair Terpsichore descended and taught them those DIVINE pleasures, music and DANCING.

Thus when we contemplate that those glorious plains which gave birth to Homer, Zeuxis, Praxiteles, Apelles, Socrates, and Demosthenes, have been gladdened in their days with the lively steps of DANCING, can we for a moment hesitate to join in an amusement held in such high estimation from the earliest period of antiquity to the present day?

We have, too, in modern times, the authority of the GREAT Bichan, who particularly recommends DANCING, and riding, as highly conducive to preserve a healthy constitution.

But of these two amusements dancing will surely claim the preference. That riding is a *delightful* pastime, no one can deny; but after a *tedious* excursion on horseback, whether to view the country or chase the timid deer; after the eye having dwelt for hours on barren heaths, gloomy woods, and marshy fens; after the ear being assailed by the owl or the cuckoo, the dying echo of the distant horn, or solemn sighing of some murmuring rivulet; after such a view of nature

in the wild romantic beauties, how charming a contrast is her work of perfection, man, aided by the most divine efforts of art; how delightful, after a *tedious* journey, to mingle in the sprightly DANCE, to associate with those most dear to us in an amusement that at once delights and benefits it votaries; that while it gives joy on the one hand, promotes health on the other; where we are pleased ourselves, and see others pleased; to meet at every circle of the figure some beautiful female whose animated countenance bespeaks the pleasure she enjoys.

In short, DANCING IS THE MOST ENCHANTING OF ALL HUMAN AMUSEMENTS, it is the parent of joy, and the soul and support of cheerfulness! It banishes grief, cheers the evening hours of those who have studied or laboured in the day, and brings with it a mixture of delightful sensation which enraptures the senses.

Yet, notwithstanding the pleasures and benefits resulting from dancing, it has its enemies as well as friends; for, I know from experience, there are many persons who consider the entrance to an assembly room as dangerous, and ought as much to be dreaded as if it led to Pandæmonium.

These prejudices, undoubtedly, arise from the knowledge of a few instances of profligate persons who, in the course of extravagance and dissipation, may have frequented the ball room, which their unthinking friends have perhaps considered the source of all their misfortunes.

But a moment's thought, to a reflecting mind, would bring conviction, that a prodigal, like a moth near a candle, is sure to bring on his own destruction; flitting from one scene of voluptuousness to another, still viewing felicity through false optics, till the very instant he thinks he has arrived at the zenith of his enjoyments, like the poor moth, he is plunged into an abyss of misery, blasted in his hopes, and for ever lost.

Any pleasure carried to an extreme is dangerous, and ought to be checked; for whether dancing, music, theatricals, drinking, gaming, hunting, or shooting, it is no matter if it causes us to neglect those concerns on which our happiness or prosperity depend.

But dancing in itself is as harmless as the frisking of the infant lamb across its native fields: it is merely action accompanied to time; not but jumping or running might answer all the good purposes resulting from dancing as an exercise; but mankind, naturally indolent, are rarely tempted to rise from any sedentary employment to run or jump, independent of the ridicule that would attend such conduct; but dancing being accompanied by music, has such attractions, is such a stimulus to action, that between the fascination of sound, and the fear of being

mandement d'une armée, ne dit-on pas toujours, un tel a fait un mauvais pas dans une telle affaire?.....La danse est une science à laquelle on ne peut faire assez d'honneur!!!!

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thought incapable, we can begin and continue to dance, without feeling ourselves in any degree tired, twice the time we could employ ourselves in any other way, divested of the charms that amusement affords us.

Thus viewing dancing in any light we please, *its pleasures and utility must INSTANTLY remove every objection that can be raised against it*; and parents who deprive their children of this accomplishment are robbing them of benefits and enjoyments for which they can find no ADEQUATE substitute.

Young females, in particular, if deprived of dancing, are totally at a loss to find any healthful amusement; boys certainly have their games of cricket, trap-ball, &c. but *what can we find so proper for girls?* Novel reading, I am sorry to say, is too often an apology for exercise.

There is in this metropolis many a tradesman's daughter, who as soon as she leaves school is all day cloistered in a city garret, whose prospect at some dozen yards is bounded by the enlivening walls of a Manchester warehouse.

Without air and exercise her health is impaired, and she becomes indolent and negligent; the rosy seat of beauty is usurped by a sickly paleness, and instead of "tripping" "on the light fantastic toe," she *imitates the briskness of the snail*; her days are passed in lazy solitude, and while her hands are employed in joining scraps of linen to form a coverlid, her head is teeming with knightherrantry; her evenings are ushered in with subterraneous caverns and hair-breadth elopements, she forms a strict acquaintance with the manners of the gothic age, but knowing neither the vices or follies of the day. Thus equipped at twenty, she enters the theatre of the world, to sustain a character she knows not even in theory; innocent and unsuspecting herself, she sees no treachery in others; flattery delights her, and those she considers her best friends who most praise her beauty and accomplishments; she looks in vain for the heroes she has read of in romances, till some designing fop, taking advantage of her inexperience, plays the lover with all the warmth and protestation of a Romeo, till by prayers and promises (added to the resemblance he bears to Tancred, Selim, Edwin, or Rinaldo) she is persuaded to quit her father's roof to become a countess of the imaginary wide domains and splendid mansion of a knight errant. Horrible delusion! The villain flies, leaving his innocent unsuspecting victim a prey to infamy and despair!

These are misfortunes which an acquaintance with the world would generally prevent; *what place then is so proper as the ASSEMBLY ROOM*, to see the fashions and manners of the times, to study men and characters, to be

accustomed to receive flattery without regarding it, to learn good breeding and politeness without affectation, to see grace without wantonness, gaiety without riot, air and dignity without haughtiness, and freedom without levity.

The grand object that determined me in publishing this work, was the more generally to promote English country dancing, as I am proud to say it will afford the more enlightened countries of Europe an opportunity of judging of the most fashionable amusement of England; an amusement, I am sure, worthy of being copied by any people who call themselves social beings. It is true they all have dances of their own; the French have minuets and cotillions, the Italians and Germans waltzes, the Spaniards fandangos, and the Turks have dancing girls to divert them; but none of them are half so sociable or delightful as English country dancing.

If we depict to ourselves a company of one hundred persons assembled, and among that number five or six dancers, if to the brilliancy of rapid execution—they add *the most enchanting attitudes*, displayed in Greek sculpture, the company at best will be but silent and inactive gazers, and whilst some are wrapt in admiration, others are stung with envy, some are tired of repetition, and others with long inactivity contrast the scene. Imagine yourself in the midst of a country dance; there all are partakers of the pleasure; there are no silent envious gazers, no sullen critics to mar the amusement or intimidate its votaries, joy and gaiety animate every countenance while pleasure beams in every eye; the young and old are equally employed in forming the mazy circles of the figure.

O rare, Mr. Dancing-Master Wilson!

*Dissertation on the Gipsies: representing their Manner of Life, Family Economy, Occupations and Trades, Marriages and Education, Sickness, Death, and Burial, Religion, Language, Sciences and Arts, &c. &c. &c.; with an Historical Inquiry concerning their Origin and First Appearance in Europe.—From the German of H. M. G. Grellmann.—London, Wilson, 1807.*

Human nature in every state is an object of rational inquiry: polished nations delight us by their refinements, savage tribes excite our curiosity by their rudeness; man seems to approach to the nature of angels here, while there the difference between man and brute is scarcely perceptible. Which of these ex-

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tremes is most natural?—that in which every faculty of his mind is exalted, and the soul triumphs, as it were, over the tabernacle of clay; or that in which the clay fabric envelopes completely the ethereal inhabitant, and man is evidently allied to the dust of the earth? If man was formerly a demi-god, the mighty is sadly fallen; if he was formerly a brute, he is wonderfully improved by his diligence: and is become no unworthy spectacle to beings of a superior class. Angels may well

—Admire such wit in human shape,  
And shew a NEWTON as we shew an ape.

It is probable, that if we could examine the history of the world completely, we should find nations, as well as individuals, formed by circumstances either to honour and dignity, or to depravity and disgrace. The triumphs of a single hero have often been the means of spreading calamity among thousands and tens of thousands of his fellow-men; and while the loud clarions have proclaimed his triumphs, the sighs of suffering humanity, the desolations that have marked his course, the privations under which the vanquished have sunk, have appealed to heaven against him, in clamours far louder than those which re-echoed around his throne. The effects of such convulsions we discover in the expatriation of various tribes, and in their migrations to distant lands. Such appears to have been the origin of those roving families, that, happily for our country, seldom go in bodies sufficiently numerous to disturb the public peace, though they pilfer whatever their hands can reach, as individuals, or in groups terrify the lonely traveller now and then into acts of involuntary charity. On the Continent, their depredations are not always equally moderate; they do mischief on a larger scale, and have been known to require the interposition of a military force to reduce them to submission.

We have very little doubt of the Gipsies being a caste of the population of India; and whoever has perused Dr. Buchanan's Travels in Mysore with attention, will find sundry tribes to which they bear a marked resemblance. We may add, that some of our officers, returned from India, have readily understood the language used by this people, and have been understood by them: such is our information, from

competent authority. The print may be pursued by whoever desires conviction on the subject. This is the opinion also of M. Grellmann, who has compiled a vocabulary of the Gipsey language, the words of which he compares with the Sanscrit, and other dialects of Hindostan. He supposes, with great probability, that these tribes were expelled from their original country by the famous Timur Beg, in 1401. —[How far did Timur penetrate into Hindostan?]—They first appeared in Germany about 1407, and they are now found in a <sup>1</sup> countries of Europe. Their numbers cannot be less than 7 or 800,000 persons. Their manners are everywhere unsettled, sordid, thievish, rude, idle, and profligate. They are ignorant, cunning, adroit, even ingenious, yet unwilling to work. Their tempers are hasty and violent; they are cowardly, some say cruel; and though they have chiefs to whom they submit, yet they pay little or no obedience to law; and all the endeavours of the governing powers, wherever they reside, cannot make them good soldiers, agriculturists, or craftsmen. They are a people apart, and apart they are likely to continue.

The volume before us has already appeared in an English dress; we remember it many years ago. The title may serve as an analysis of it. We shall do no more than transcribe a few extracts, some of which may contribute to increase the caution of our readers, should they ever have any intercourse with Gipsies.

The art of goldwashing is brought to much greater perfection in Transylvania. In the description of the process adopted in that country, it is said that all the rivers, brooks, and even the pools which the rain forms, produce gold: of these the river Aranyosch is the richest, insomuch that the historians have compared it to the Tagus and Pactolus. Excepting the Wallachians, who live by the rivers, the goldwashers consist chiefly of Gipsies. They can judge with the greatest certitude where to wash to advantage. The apparatus used by them for this work is a crooked board, four or five feet long, by two or three broad, generally provided with a wooden rim on each side; over this board they spread a woollen cloth, and scatter the gold-sand, mixed with water, upon it: the small grains of the metal remain sticking to the cloth which they afterwards wash in a vessel of water, and then separate the gold by means of the trough. When larger particles of sand are found in their washing, they make deeper channels in the middle of their crooked

boards, to stop the small pieces as they roll down: they closely examine these small stones, and some are frequently found to have solid gold fixed in them.

In the year 1557, during the troubles in Zopoly, the castle of Nagy Ida, in the county of Abaujvar, was in danger of being besieged and taken by the Imperial troops. Francis von Perenyi, who had the command, being short of men, was obliged to have recourse to the Gipseys, of whom he collected a thousand; these he furnished with proper means of defence, and stationed them in the outworks, keeping his own small compliment of men to garrison the citadel. The Gipseys imagined that they should be perfectly free from annoyance behind their entrenchments, and therefore went courageously to their post. Every thing was in order when the enemy arrived, and the storm commenced. The Gipseys, behind their fortifications, supported the attack with so much more resolution than was expected, returning the enemy's fire with such alacrity, that the assailants, little suspecting who were the defendants, were actually retreating. They had hardly quitted their ground, when the conquerors elated with joy on their victory, crept out of their holes, crying after them, "Go and be hanged, you rascals! Thank God we had no more powder and shot, or we would have played the very devil with you!"—"What!" replied the retiring besiegers, as they turned about, and, to their great astonishment, instead of regular troops, discovered a motley Gipsey tribe, "are you the heroes? is it so with you?" Immediately wheeling about to the left, sword in hand, they drove the black crew back to their works, forced their way after, and in a few minutes totally subdued them.

This history shews sufficiently the inaptitude of Gipsies for a military life; yet in some Hungarian regiments, one eighth of the corps is of this caste. Equal difficulty attends the supposition that they will ever produce men of learning, since they have no letters. They are also strangers to religion, and religious rites; they suffer their children to undergo baptism several times, if the prospect of profit presents itself: however, they appear to be fond of their children. We are not willing to enlarge on the vices and horrid crimes imputed to them. After all, the strangest circumstance attending this people is, the attention paid to their jargon and predictions by the credulous among ourselves. That to these evidently igno-

rant wanderers should be attributed the faculty of foreknowledge, a faculty from which truly wise men shrink, must be considered as a folly in which our nation is not singular, and little other than a reproach on the human mind itself.

*Advice from a Lady to her Grand-Daughters*, in a Series of familiar Essays, on various Subjects. Sm. 8vo. pp. 280. Price 7s. Hatchard, London, 1808.

A NEAT little volume of a virtuous tendency, and calculated to do good. The kind old lady gives very sensible advice, to "two dear children; between the ages of thirteen and fifteen years:" on a variety of subjects; such as, charity, filial duty, fraternal love, accomplishments, &c. We are glad to see that reading of the Scriptures receives a share of her attention; though we think her not altogether warranted, in precluding any part of the sacred volume from perusal. If it be asked what are young women (or matrons, in similar cases) to do on subjects connected with religion, which they do not understand? the answer is, "let them enquire at home," and we dare say this worthy grandmother has often given instruction *viva voce* in explanation of Scripture events and sentiments, on which difficulties had rested. There are sundry proper books in our language for this purpose, some of which she mentions.

We shall select an extract from the essay "on Accomplishments."

Persons who undervalue accomplishments, are perhaps not aware, that attainments which would be superfluous in one stage of society, become in another, not only advantageous, but, possibly, even necessary: while, on the other hand, our modish females, entirely influenced by fashion, may not allow themselves to consider, that what we term accomplishments, although the most showy, are by no means the most essential or most valuable acquirements; nor do they consider that the embellishments which enable a female to dazzle, or to please in youth, are a less permanent good, than the more solid, though less fashionable, attainments, which will tend to render her useful and happy through life.—This last error is undoubtedly by far the most dangerous.

A knowledge of the world, and long ob-

servations on the vicissitude of all sublunary affairs, are necessary, before any one can estimate the real value of improved talents; before they can sufficiently observe how frequently, and by what unforeseen events it occurs, that many who have acquired accomplishments, as ornaments suited to their station, have experienced a change of fortune; and in the sorrowful days of adversity have found in such acquirements a blessed source of humble independence. The word humble, I hope, will not alarm you; for believe me, that the most moderate situation in which independence is supported by talents and by virtuous exertions, is a state not merely more happy, but, in the estimation of the wise and good, far more honourable and respectable, than the most brilliant style of life, which must be attained, or supported, by the contemptible meanness of flattery and dissimulation.

Exclusively of the advantage of acquirements in cases of necessity, there is a heartfelt pleasure in communicating our knowledge to those around us; and this is, perhaps, the most unmixed pleasure our acquirements are capable of affording, for although self-love is sometimes gratified by the praises bestowed on our talents, it is at other times wounded by coldness, or disconcerted by the superior abilities of contemporaries. Even the uncertainty, whether the praises given are really sincere, may sometimes throw a gloomy shade over our enjoyments;—but in teaching a beloved child, or the child of one we love, no such doubts or mortifications can occur; the pleasure is unmixed and pure: it is an act of benevolent affection, inconceivable grateful to the heart. Should either of you ever undertake this useful task, you will find a delight of witnessing a child's improvement amply repay the pains you may employ to qualify yourselves as instructors.

I would farther recommend on this head, as a point of the utmost consequence, that whatever accomplishments you have an opportunity of acquiring, you should endeavour to employ as means of usefulness and happiness. If they are possessed without vanity, and so exercised as not to interfere with your duties, they will contribute to render you agreeable and serviceable to your friends, and prove, at all times, a source of amusement to yourselves.

That accomplishments of every kind are liable to abuse must be admitted: but we agree with our considerate author, that "young persons who are dissipated, possessing accomplishments, would be at least equally dissipated, though less publicly remarkable, if they possessed them not."

*Observations on the Influence of Soil and Climate upon Wool;* from which is deduced, a certain and easy Method of Improving the Quality of English Clothing Wool, and preserving the Health of Sheep; with Hints for the Management of Sheep after Shearing: an Inquiry into the Structure, Growth, and Formation of Wool and Hair; and Remarks on the Means by which the Spanish Breed of Sheep may be made to preserve the best Qualities of its Fleece unchanged in different Climates. By Robert Bakewell. With occasional Notes and Remarks, by the Right Hon. Lord Somerville. 8vo. pp. 100. Price 5s. London: Harding, 1808.

EVERY attempt to direct the attention of the public to the important subject of British wool, is deserving of commendation; and whoever proposes to the consideration of the wool-growers of Britain a superior management, in any instance, to what has heretofore obtained among them, deserves their thanks and that of the public. Nor let any, on a practical subject, undervalue the communications of practical men. They are often valuable, when the train of reasoning by which they are supported may be inconclusive. The observation of a fact, may denote a keen eye and a reflective mind, while the attempt to account for that fact may be founded on *data* not perfectly unexceptionable. We do not mean by these hints, to oppose in any degree the theory of Mr. Bakewell, but we mean to recommend his observations to the notice and examination of the judicious; of the wool growers in general: and to subject his propositions to the test of experience. That alone is the true support of judgment on a subject like the present.

Wool is an article of so great importance to our country, yet one on which such different opinions are maintained, that we wish to give circulation to such tracts as have its amelioration in view, and thereby to confirm and perpetuate those advantages which our woollen manufactures have long enjoyed, and which our rivals have long beheld with envy, and are now making every effort to surpass.

We are, therefore, glad when men of skill and ingenuity favour us with their sentiments, and we feel obliged to Mr. B. and his noble annotator; of whose labours we shall avail ourselves *pro bono publico*.

That different soils have important effects on the wool of animals that feed on their productions we can confirm from our own observations.

Having been introduced into the wool business at an early period of my life (says Mr. B.), one of the first things which engaged my attention was, the remarkable difference in the softness of wools equally fine, but the produce of different districts. The soft, silk-like feel, peculiar to some wools, was not then so highly valued as at present, from causes I shall afterwards explain; it gave however a decided preference in the market to wools distinguished by this quality. A little attention to the wool from various districts, soon discovered that the soils most favourable to the production of this soft quality were, first, the argillaceous; next, the siliceous; and it was well known that calcareous soils, whether limestone or chalk, produce wools of a contrary quality, remarkable for their harshness to the touch. In proportion as the above earths preponderate in a loose state near the surface of different soils, their effects on this quality of the wool may be detected, whatever be the breed of sheep from which the wool be shorn.

Mr. B. commends the practice of rubbing the sheep after shearing with a mixture of butter and tar. This is to answer the purpose of a more plentiful secretion of the natural unguent called the yolk: it may be more suitable and beneficial in a variable climate like our own than in milder regions; but that nature generally answers her purposes best by her own proceedings, we believe will be admitted by all persons of reflection; however, let us hear Mr. B.

An intelligent clothier in my neighbourhood, who kept a small flock of fine-woollen sheep, informed me he had adopted the reprobated practice of our more northern farmers, of rubbing the sheep with a mixture of butter and tar. He could speak decidedly to the improvement the wool had received by it, having superintended the whole process of its manufacture. The cloth produced was superior to what ungreased wool could have made, if equally fine; it was remarkably soft to the touch, had what he called, "a good bottom, a good top, and a good hand, or feel," viz. the appearance of the threads were nearly lost in a firm even texture, covered with a soft full pile. The wool

had been defended from the action of the soil, the rain, and the air, on its surface, and had been kept soft, moist, and pliable, by constant contact with the unctuous mixture. Reflecting on the well known power of unguents to soften hair, horn, and other animal substances, it appeared surprising that its application to wool for the same purpose, had not been more generally practised. From the similarity of wool to these substances, it occurred to me, that covering the fleece with unctuous matter, would, in almost all situations, improve its quality, and this in a degree greatly beyond what the simplicity of the means would at the first view induce us to believe. A further investigation has given me the most ample and satisfactory proofs of the truth of this conjecture, and has enabled me to state as a general position, that by the application of a well chosen unguent, wool may be defended from the action of the soil and elements, and improved more than can be effected by any other means, except an entire change of breed.

Not only will the quality of the wool be insured by this practice, but it will become finer, and the quantity will be increased: it is also found to preserve the sheep in situations where they would inevitably perish, without this defence. Where the practice of greasing the sheep has prevailed, the great quantity of tar, which was always combined with the unguent, prevented the advantages of its application to the wool from being discovered; and the breed of sheep on which it is most practised, is naturally the worst which exists in Britain from the production of wool. It is only in Northumberland, and in some parts of the neighbouring counties, that flocks of fine-woollen sheep have received the benefit of greasing with a mixture, in which the tar used was merely sufficient to give it tenacity. The ignorance, or the selfishness of the wool-buyers, for a long time prevented the acknowledgment of the advantage which the wool received from the ointment. Many were afraid to purchase it, from the extra weight of grease in the fleece, and made its dirty appearance a pretence for reducing the price below what ought to have been allowed for the weight of the ointment it contained. The nature of this wool is now better understood; when sorted, it is purchased by the manufacturers of coloured cloth, in preference to any other. The same preference is given to the cloths when sold in an unfinished state, in the Yorkshire cloth-halls, and they always have a ready sale, whatever may be the general depression of trade.

When these cloths are finished, their superiority is still more apparent. I am informed from authority which I cannot doubt, that many cloths made from greased Nor-

thumberland wool, have been sold as cloths made from good Spanish wool, and have equalled them in their texture and softness: ungreased wools equally fine, and manufactured in the same way, would have made a cloth, the value of which would not have equalled the former by at least thirty per cent.

The manner of preparing the ointment in Northumberland is as follows: from sixteen to twenty pounds of butter are placed over the fire and melted, a gallon of tar is then added, and the mixture is stirred with a stick, until the two substances are well incorporated, and form a soft, tenacious ointment. Some skill is required in the application of the ointment, the ignorance of which has prevented the extension of the operation in many places. If the ointment be merely rubbed on the wool, it collects in the top of the staple, attracts and mixes with the soil, and is rather injurious than beneficial to the fleece. The proper method is to divide the staples with one hand, and apply the ointment to the skin with the finger of the other hand, by which means the ointment is kept constantly soft by the warmth of the skin, and is equally diffused through the fleece. Attention to this trifling circumstance is of the greatest importance to the success of this practice. The quantity of the mixture laid upon the sheep, varies with the size of the animal, and the practice of different farmers. In the lighter mode of greasing, one gallon of tar and twenty pounds of butter will be sufficient for forty-five or fifty sheep.

By substituting wax for tar, the prejudice which exists against greased wools, will be removed in a great degree, and the advantage of the practice obtained. Those who are unwilling to make the experiment fully, might still greatly improve their flocks, by a slighter application of a thin ointment of olive-oil and butter, immediately after shearing; this would preserve the animal from the effects of sudden exposure to cold winds, and be of essential service to the wool, though it would not produce all the benefit which might be obtained from a more tenacious ointment.

Lord S. has so well expressed our opinion on this subject, that it would be mere pedantry to affect a different form of words in which to convey it; one of his lordship's notes shall therefore speak for us.

A certain length of pile is supposed to be necessary, in order to form that shed or shelter for the purpose of turning off the rain and snow, which is the object of this operation. There is an argument in the author's favour, arising from the bad tendency of the present practice when much tar is used in

smearing sheep, the natural effect of which must be, that a considerable portion of the spine borack-bone will be exposed to the rain and snow, which, next to the belly, is the most vulnerable part of any animal. In this last view of the subject I am led to prefer the practice of smearing at an earlier period than is commonly practised, and to approve of it, provided a substitute can be found for the tar, which is difficult to be extracted in scouring, and by the author's own account, limits the wool so smeared to the manufacture of coloured goods alone. Smearing is to be considered as an artificial substitute for the yolk. Merino sheep possess it in abundance, the fineness of the British piles have it partially; the coarsest of our short-woollen sheep, unless in a fattening state, have it not. The practice must be governed by circumstances.—Somerville.

#### LITERARY PROSPECTIVE.

Mr. Williams, the barrister, and author of The whole Law relative to the Duty and Office of a Justice of the Peace, has nearly ready for publication, the first part of a new periodical work, for the use of justices of the peace and parish officers, intended to be continued annually under the title of the Magistrate's Annual Assistant, containing the acts of parliament and adjudged cases, so far as they respectively relate to the offices of justices of the peace, and the powers of parish officers.

A new and uniform edition, in seven quarto volumes, of Patrick, Lowth, Arnold and Whithby's Commentary on the Holy Scriptures, will appear in the course of this, or the following month.

A new edition of Collins's Peerage of England, with very considerable alterations and improvements, and brought down to the present time, by Samuel Egerton Brydges, Esq. is in the press.

Dr. Forbes, of Edinburgh, is engaged in a translation of Pliny's Natural History, which is to be accompanied with notes and illustrations, a life of the author, and a preliminary dissertation on the origin and progress of natural history. The work will extend to six or seven volumes in octavo.

A new edition of Townsend's Journey in Spain will appear in the course of this month.

Mr. R. Southey will shortly publish a new edition, corrected and amended, of letters written during a short residence in Spain and Portugal.

A new edition of the first part of Dr. Hall's British Flora is in the press.

A new edition of Thornton's Present State of Turkey is in the press and nearly ready for publication.

The author of the *Private History of the Court of England*, will publish, in a few weeks, *Tales of the Manor*, in two volumes.

A Biographical Index, to the House of Lords has been for some time in the press, and will be speedily published. It is compiled by the editor of the "Biographical Index to the House of Commons;" it consists of a single volume, of a portable size, and in addition to the descent of the peers of England, given in an entirely new form, contains an account of the present and late ones, their *habits*, *pursuits*, and parliamentary conduct.

The sixteen Scotch, and twenty-eight Irish members, are introduced in alphabetical order, as well as the *Bench of Bishops*.

Mr. Brown of Whitburn is correcting and enlarging his *Memoir of Mr. Hervey* for a second edition: the first being sold in a few months. He has received various letters from Mr. Hervey's friends in England, which cast much light on the character of that good man: of these he means to avail himself in the second edition.

We are requested to announce the advanced state of a most useful and elegant anatomical work, in folio, to be published in the course of the current month, entitled *Anatomico-Chirurgical Views of the Nose, Mouth, Larynx, and Fauces*, with appropriate explanations and references to the parts, by J. J. Watt, Surgeon; designed by the author to illustrate the anatomy of those organs as they appear in different sections of the head, and performed with the strictest attention to anatomical accuracy. The engravings will be four in number, containing six views of the parts of the natural size, and accompanied with the same number of outline figures of reference; with an additional anatomical description of these organs by Mr. Lawrence, demonstrator of anatomy, Bartholomew's Hospital. The author has received very great encouragement from the professional gentlemen resident in London.

The Rev. Thomas Broadhurst, of Bath, will shortly publish a small octavo volume, containing observations addressed to the young ladies of Mrs. Broadhurst's establishment for education in that city, on the great necessity and importance of mental cultivation; also a review of a regular course of various reading on subjects of science and literature; together with advice and directions for the conduct of females in genteel life on their entrance into the world.

Speedily will be published, in quarto, embellished with thirteen views, *Travels in the North of Europe*; or, a *Journal of a Voyage down the Elbe*, from Dresden to Hamburg, and *Travels through Denmark and Sweden*. By Louis de Boisgelin, Knight of Malta, author of the *History of Malta*.

In the course of next month will be published, *a Tour in Scotland*, by Sir John Carr, in one handsome quarto volume, price, in boards, two guineas, to be embellished with plates from drawings by the author.

In imitation of the *Ancient Lectionaries*, a Collection of the *Morning Lessons* for Sundays and the principal Holidays is shortly to be published as a companion to the Common-Prayer Book of the Church of England.

Mr. Stace is proceeding with some original anecdotes of Cromwell, which will contain many curious and important particulars.

Mrs. Grant, author of *Letters from the Mountains* is preparing to publish *Memoirs of Mrs. Cuylar*.

Dr. Thomas Dancer will shortly publish a new edition, much enlarged and improved, of the *Medical Assistant*, or *West India Practice of Physic*; designed for the use of young practitioners, heads of families, and managers of plantations.

In a few days will be published, *Principles of Surgery*, for the Use of Chirurgical Students, a new edition with additions. By John Pearson, F. R. S. Senior Surgeon to the *Lock Hospital*, &c. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Mrs. Cappe is preparing for the press a complete History of the Life of Christ, as related by the four Evangelists; intervening into one continued narrative, their several accounts of the miracles performed in proof of his mission, of his prophetic warnings, awful admonitions, moral precepts, and various controversies with the Jewish rulers, terminating in his crucifixion, resurrection, &c. She has endeavoured to ascertain as nearly as possible the order of time in which these several discourses, and the extraordinary events which gave rise to them, took place, in the hope of exciting an increasing interest in the perusal of the *Sacred Records*, by exhibiting a more comprehensive view of the whole ministry of Christ, and thereby throwing additional light on many exceedingly important and beautiful passages. The whole is illustrated by a series of notes explanatory of eastern phraseology, of ancient customs, manners, opinions, and prejudices; formerly transcribed by the editor from the short-hand papers of her late husband, the Rev. Newcome Cappe. The work is divided into sections, and at the close of each section, such practical reflections are deduced as naturally rise out of the subject.

Two new editions of *Tableau de l'Espagne Moderne*, par J. Fr. Bourgoing, are just ready for publication. One in French from the last Paris edition of 1807. The other is in English translated from the above. They will each be published in three volumes, 8vo. with an atlas, in 4to. containing 29 plates, price £2 12s. 6d.

## PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

— *Homo sum :  
Humani nihil a me alienum puto.*

## ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM, CHELSEA.

The heart of the genuine Briton is never callous to sensations of social affection, nor his mind insensible to the demands of sympathising humanity. Obduracy of soul never was the characteristic of our nation; and those who most unwillingly allow us to possess any of the nobler virtues, or of the finer feelings of human nature, yet are borne down by the irresistible current of facts to acknowledge, that no people have made greater exertions to relieve "the miseries that flesh is heir to." Such has been the nature of the general provisions instituted and patronised by the public: but when particular branches of the public service have become more extensive, and have included a greater body of individuals, the nation has employed a portion of its means in rendering comfortable, in declining life, those who had done it essential services in the prime of their days. Before the navy was a branch of national service, it could neither claim nor enjoy a national protection, proper to itself: but after the establishment of a regular system, and the admission of great numbers of all ranks into it, policy and humanity were equally excited to pay every possible regard to the personal interests of those who had contributed to the renown and security of their country by their perilous exertions on the boisterous ocean. Hence no one ever thought of grudging the advantages of Greenwich Hospital to a British seaman: and in like manner, after the army became a settled body, though the nation was not without cause jealous of a permanent military force, yet the provision for those who had done their duty in arms, and whom age or accidents forced from the service, was never contemned by unsophisticated patriots. Chelsea College was and is a noble institution: an honour to our nation, and to the general character of our country. The events of late years have laid Britain under the necessity of considering her army as an essential part of her permanent power, and have induced her wisest statesmen to wish to see it composed of materials superior to those which formerly were forced or decoyed into it. Formerly the

army, was the refuge of unworthy characters; and so far back as Queen Elizabeth's time the inducements for persons of repute or respectability to enter into it were so feeble, that the counties who were rated to its increase sent the refuse of their population to join it, but kept at home all that was worth keeping. Of this her majesty complained, and loudly, too; but whether she took any measures correctly adapted to cure the evil by rendering the character of the soldier more honourable and his condition more comfortable, does not appear. The British soldier when he enters the army does not cease to be a man and a citizen. As a man, he is entitled to the moral and the natural privileges of humanity above inferior natures, and, as a British citizen, to the privileges conferred by his country, to which those of other communities bear no comparison. Let him then feel the kinder emotions of his nature, and be bound to his native land by the same tender ties as bind him to his family. Let him feel, that, in defending Britain, he defends his own flesh and blood, the wife of his bosom, and the children of his affection. Let him feel that he has an honour to maintain, a character that will attach to his posterity, and that, in zealously performing his duty to his country he vindicates their claims to the protection of his fellow-Britons. Can this protection be better shewn than in taking his children into an establishment like that of which we are now to state the particulars? Can Britain pay the just demands of the father more effectually than by maintaining and educating the son? Can the prosperity of Britain be more honourably employed than by allotting a portion of it to the soldiers' descendants? If there be—which we do not believe—but, if there be a heart so perverse, or a head so impenetrable to the deductions of right reason, as to meditate an answer in the negative, we most heartily wish that the proprietor of such obduracy could have been of our company when we inspected (as in duty bound, for the PANORAMA) *in propria personâ* the numerous ranks of most interesting youth that are at this time under the patronage, and partaking the advantages of this Asylum. The present number of boys is about seven hundred, of girls about three hundred; and more healthy and blithe countenances we never saw. The politeness and zealous interest taken by Colonel Williamson,

the commandant, and all the Officers,\* as well as the Rev. Mr. Clark, chaplain and superintendent of morals and education ; the neatness of the apartments ; the good order of the whole ; gave us the most heartfelt satisfaction ; and we can no better—indeed no otherwise—express our feelings than by wishing the benevolence that breathes throughout the whole institution may meet with a reward proportionate to its good intentions ; gratitude from the army as a body ; honour from the nation at large ; emulation from the benevolent, and the ineffable pleasure of beholding thousands and tens of thousands of those whom it has educated, becoming valuable members of society, sober, honest, industrious, moral, respectable, and loyal.

His majesty's warrant for establishing this Asylum is dated, 26th of April 1805.

The officers established by it are

A commandant—20s. *per diem.*

Treasurer—£300 *per ann.*

Chaplain and superintendent of morals and education, £280 *per ann.*

Adjutant and secretary, 10s. *per diem.*

Quarter master and steward, £180 *per ann.*

Surgeon, 15s. *per diem.*

Sergeant major of instruction, 2s. 6d.

Sergeant assistants, one to every fifty boys, 1s. 6d. *per diem.*

To those of them who assist in instruction, 6d. *per diem.* additional.

Drummer.

Matron, £100 *per ann.*

Assistant matron and school mistress, £50  
Reading mistress, and one knitting mis-  
tress and sempstress, each £25 *per ann.*

Nurses, one to each ward, £10 *per ann.*

Nurses for the infirmary, £12 *per ann.*

Cook, £20 *per ann.*

Laundress, £20 *per ann.*

Sergeant porter, 1s. 6d. *per diem.*

*By his Majesty's Deed of Institution the following Orders are established.*

Four quarterly, or general, boards shall be holden in each year ; by the commissioners, viz. on the first Tuesday in the months of January, April, July, and October, or as soon thereafter as may be ; of which the Secretary shall give due notice to each commissioner, one week, at the least, preceding each board.

In the selection of the children for admission, preference in general shall be given.—1st. To orphans.—2d. To those, whose Fathers have been killed ; or have died on Fo-

reign Service.—3d. To those who have lost their Mothers, and whose Fathers are absent on Duty abroad.—4th. To those whose Fathers are ordered on Foreign Service ; or, whose Parents have other Children to maintain.

The merit of the father, as to regimental character, shall be always considered as a principal recommendation.

None shall be admitted, except the children, born in wedlock, of warrant and non-commissioned officers and soldiers of our regular army.

Every child, previously to admission, must be ascertained to be entirely free from mental and bodily, infirmity.

The parents, or friends, applying for the admission of children, shall be required to sign their consent to such children remaining in the Asylum as long as our commissioners may think fit ; and to their being disposed of, when of proper age, at the discretion of the commissioners, as apprentices, or servants ; or, if boys, to their being placed, with their own free consent, in our regular army, as private soldiers.

The number of children to be admitted shall not exceed One Thousand ; viz. Seven Hundred Boys, and Three Hundred Girls ; exclusive of such as, upon any pressure of special circumstances, may be received (for a time, and until they are of proper age to be removed, or until vacancies may occur in the Asylum) into the infant establishment in the Isle of Wight ; hereby declared to be a branch of this our royal institution, and to be under the general controul of the commissioners thereof.

It is the positive order of the commissioners, that all the officers, assistants, and servants, of the establishment, shall regularly attend divine service on Sundays, and on the Public Fasts and Festivals.

The Chaplain is to examine the children in the Church Catechism, and instruct them in the meaning thereof, according to their capacities, every Sunday ; and to read prayers to them on every Wednesday, and Friday Morning.—He is also to be responsible for, and to have a general superintendance of, the education of the children ; to take care that they duly and reverently attend public worship ; to reprove them for any irregularities and vices, which he shall observe, or know them to be guilty of ; and, if they do not amend after admonition, he is to report their behaviour in writing to the Commandant. It will likewise be his duty to have a watchful eye over the moral and religious conduct of the officers, assistants, and servants, of the institution ; and likewise to visit frequently, and at uncertain times, the schools, workshops, refectories, and dormitories ; and particularly to report to the Commandant, if he hear any oaths or indecent expressions made use of by

\* Captain Lugard, is adjutant ; Mr. Hill, quarter-master ; Mr. M'Gregor, surgeon, and Mr. Norris, his assistant.

the children, or by the under officers, or servants, of the institution. In fine, he shall in every respect, to the best of his ability, endeavour that the children be carefully instructed in the principles of virtue and religion; and that a pious, sober, and orderly, conduct be observed by every person in the Asylum.

The Serjeant-Major of Instruction shall cause the boys to rise, by beat of drum, at six in the morning from the 25th of March to the 29th of September; and at seven o'clock in the morning from the 29th September, to the 25th of March.

He is to allow the boys one hour to clean their shoes, wash their hands and faces, and to have their heads combed;

He is then to read, or cause one of the senior boys to read, such prayers as may be directed by the chaplain; after which he shall cause them to proceed to the school-business of reading, writing, and the four first rules in arithmetic, or to such other employments as may be assigned, to qualify them either for the duties of a soldier, or for other subordinate situations in life.

He is previously to examine each boy, to see that he be washed clean, and dressed in a proper manner; and if this should have been neglected to be done, he is to deliver the boy, so improperly dressed, to the serjeant or nurse of the ward to which such boy belongs, to be put in order; and he will report any repetition of neglect in the same person to the Commandant.

He, and his assistants, are to attend the boys at all meals, and to cause one of them to say grace, before and after each meal.

He and his assistants are also to attend the boys at their hours of recreation, to prevent them from behaving improperly in any respect.

He, and his assistants, are to see that the boys are all in bed at the hours appointed; and that no fire, or candle, is left in their dormitories.

He, and his assistants, are to see that the boys are decently or properly dressed on Sundays, previously to their attending divine service; where they are all required to be present with the children.

He will promote, to the utmost of his power, good-will, friendship, and cordiality, among the children; endeavouring to impress them with those sentiments of virtue and religion, which may best enable them to regulate their future conduct.

He will be especially careful that no profane or indecent expressions be on any occasion made use of to them, or in their hearing, by his assistants, or the servants; and whenever he may discover any species of vice or immorality, or tendency thereto, in the boys, or any improper conduct towards them on the part of the assistants or servants, he is imme-

diate to report the same to the adjutant, or (through him) to the Commandant; according to the nature and degree of the offence.

The Serjeant-Assistants are to watch over the boys, when at their recreation; to prevent them from doing mischief, or acting improperly in any respect.

They are constantly to attend divine service with the children.

They are to abstain from the use of profane or indecent language; and in all respects to behave themselves religiously and soberly; so as, by their example, to excite in the children an emulation to virtue.

They are to be present with the boys at meal-times; and to assist the serjeant-major in keeping silence, and maintaining a decency of behaviour, during meals; and in seeing that the candles and fires be extinguished in proper time in the boys dormitories.

Correspondent care is also taken of the girls by their proper attendants, matron, &c. but, our limits do not allow us to repeat the injunctions; they are varied merely as far as appertains to the sex.

#### *By the Commissioners.*

The attention of all, and every of the officers, assistants, and servants, whose particular duties have been pointed out in the foregoing regulations, is required, and must constantly and invariably be given, to the following order, contained in His Majesty's warrant of this date:

*The Officers, Assistants, and Servants, belonging to our Royal Military Asylum, shall not, directly or indirectly, demand or receive any Perquisite; or any Emolument whatever, beyond the Pay and Allowances annexed to their respective Employments, as specified in this Our Warrant, or otherwise expressly authorized by Our Commissioners: and any such Officers, Assistants, or Servants, offending herein, shall be deemed to have forfeited their Situations.*

#### RELEASE OF DEBTORS.

At the opening of the New Court of Requests in Sheffield, several of the gentlemen who were nominated and had been qualified as Commissioners, after surveying the state of the Gaol in King-street, entered upon a subscription, which they conducted with spirit and success among their private connections, that they were enabled in a short time to liberate all the Low Court prisoners then in custody, against whom there were no less than a hundred and one warrants in train and in execution. This noble act was managed with so much promptitude, and so little ostentation, that it was scarcely known to the public at large until its effects had disclosed what had been done.

## DIDASCALIA.

COVENT GARDEN, DRURY LANE,  
HAYMARKET.'

The winter theatres have opened their campaign, and but for the non-arrival of Pope the actor, the metropolis was to have been treated (gentle reader !) with that famous piece of pantomimic mummery—the joint effusion of German Kotzebue and English Sheridan,—PIZZARO!—as a fit and proper play for the opening of Covent Garden theatre, in these awful and afflicting times!—However, Macbeth,—Hear this, ye admirers of one of Shakespeare's sublimest productions!—Macbeth, was deemed no unworthy substitute for ponderous Pizarro!

At length the great actor arriving, the public were favoured with a representation, on Monday, Sept. 19, of the Germanico-Anglican performance; chosen, we suppose, to insult the Spanish Deputies now in London, and their intrepid countrymen who are fighting for themselves, for England, and for the whole civilized world!—It must be acknowledged, that the managers, and their whole corps, could not have selected a better piece for this purpose than one which exhibits the most atrocious incident of Spanish history!

It is strange that the directors of our national theatres, should be so deficient in patriotism, or so destitute of common sense, as to present pieces whose direct tendency is in complete opposition to the wishes of the whole nation;—so that, while our good old King, and his ministers, are sending our regular soldiers, pecuniary supplies, and assistance of all kinds, out of the country, while they are straining every nerve to assist the noble minded Spaniards, with the enthusiastic approbation of all, and while we are depending on the protection of our Volunteers, the theatres *Royal*, Drury Lane, Covent Garden, and suffocating Haymarket, are either ridiculing the one or consigning to execution the other. [Compare Panorama, Vol. IV., pp. 516, 713, 923.] If our immortal bard were living to witness such anti-patriotic exertions, would he describe, "the players as the brief chronicles of the times?" Would he not coincide with a late writer, who tells us that "the players form a mixture of baseness, dissimulation, ridiculous pride, and a littleness which fits them to represent every kind of personage, except the noblest of all, THAT OF MAN!" (Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 666.) If the Spaniards have heretofore committed excesses in the *New World*, is this the time to tell their Representatives of it, when they are seeking our protection, and making common cause with us, for the sole purpose of saving the *Old*?—Truly, we feel for our country, and we feel for the laws

of hospitality and politeness, so vilely outraged; and we do hope that the Spanish noblemen, who are here upon mission, will not consider this idiocy as the act of the people, but solely of the managers and the play actors. We beg of them to believe that we revere as we ought the duties of hospitality, and that we hail them and their noble countrymen,

To the dignity and height of fortune,  
The high imperial type of this earth's glory!

The benediction of these covering heavens  
Fall on their heads like dew!.. for they are worthy  
To inlay Heaven with stars!

Forty years ago no manager would have dared to have thus insulted the public feelings—Garrick would have shuddered at the idea of intruding his own individual opinion in such a case against the united voice of the metropolis, if he had even been so obstinate and base as to have entertained an opinion against, not the metropolis of England alone, but of the world, who are looking up to us for examples.—Do our dramatic caterers think that performances against the allies of the Corsican would be tolerated in Paris?—For the solution of such a question, we advise our theatrical gentlemen and ladies to look at Buonaparte's inflexible *Police of the Theatres*, inserted in Panorama, Vol. III. p. 181, Vol. IV. p. 581, and as they have a happy knack at quotation, we recommend to them Sterne's remark, "they order these things better in France." Napoleon is determined to make his companies behave with propriety and decorum, or, he scourges and imprisons them. Though formerly they were his patrons, yet he will not spare them; nor will he allow the managers to perform pieces, that may contribute to lower the public spirit; if they play those tricks with him, off they march to the prisons of la Force or St. Lazare!—For it cannot be too often repeated, that the players of Paris, to our own knowledge, were the ringleaders of the greatest atrocities during the revolution: this Buonaparte well knows; he was then a subaltern; and his experience justifies him in saying, "though you performed plays against the allies of your King Louis XVI—you shall not against my allies!"—*Verbum sat!*

We have no authority for believing that Buonaparte has distributed any part of the plunder that has fallen into his hands by the fortune of war, among the chiefs of our national theatres; but this we know, that they could not choose plays more calculated to obtain the favour of Buonaparte than Bondocca, Caractacus, the Critic, Pizarro, the Mayor of Garratt, &c. and we had hoped from what we had previously said on this subject that they would have presented the public with something better than what would be

palatable to our enemies only. Animated with these sentiments, as we not only confess, but even boast, we attended the representation of the wonderful Pizarro, and rejoice to say that it went off very flat.—Mr. John Kemble, the Manager, seemingly, by the languor of his performance, felt that he was doing wrong, even Rolla's clap-trap speech had but a faint effect.—Mr. C. Kemble was insipidity itself, nor could his distracted Cora, nor the consideration of his being a noble, heroic Spaniard, deliver him from the *frozen* ardour of German dulness. Mrs. Siddons was certainly very impressive; but her abilities are too eminent to set off such trash as Pizarro's kept mistress. The audience seemed so strongly impressed with a conviction of the impropriety of playing this piece, that instead of enthusiasm, it created general disgust.

These thoughts were committed to paper, before we had received the slightest information of the destruction that has befallen the property of this theatre: a truly distressing catastrophe indeed! This melancholy even shall restrain our further remarks, and we conclude by saying, that the manager, we understand, was *warned in explicit terms of the impropriety of his designs; and that he had letters from various quarters requesting him to abandon his intention of presenting Pizarro, at the present juncture.*

But, with a more general reference to the subject we might ask, what there is in this so wonderfully favourite Pizarro, that should induce manager to stem the tide of Liberty, Loyalty, and Patriotism, in order to force it on the Public? By the help of the Scene-painter and costly decorations, indeed, it furnishes a spectacle; and if it had been written—we mean translated—assembled—compiled—put together—by the Machinist of the theatre, we should have thought him deserving of the praise due to the author of a splendid Pantomime. We know that, on the first performance of this piece at Drury Lane theatre, the editors of the diurnal prints universally condemned it as a most flagrant imposition on the good sense of the public. They mutually expressed this opinion to each other in the lobby: it was trash,—mummery—shocking stuff—a splendid exhibition, fine scenery, fine music, but as for literary merit, it possessed none;—“very true, egad,” says one, “but we must be favourable; for, you know, our friend SHERRY, has had a hand in it.”—“Sherry a hand in it!”—said another who passed for a wit; “that's impossible! The author of the *Rivals*, the *School for Scandal*, and the *Critic*, have a *hand* in Pizarro, that's impossible! besides he's too lazy; no, no, you mean a certain somebody has put his *foot* in it. However, we must do what we can for it, as well on his account as for the house; for the spectacle, must have cost them a good

round sum; and, you know, we should support the managers! ”—This *conversatione* ended in an agreement to puff this wretched production as a *chef-d'œuvre* of literature, taste, elegance and patriotism over the four quarters of the world.—Alas! alas! that it should now be the delight of our enemies only, and the bye word to taunt our heroic allies with!—We may add to this opinion of these conscious but not conscientious Editors, the sarcasm with which the late Charles James Fox honoured Mr. Sheridan, on the subject of Pizarro. Certainly that gentleman was a competent judge of dramatic merit: and he, after learning particulars as to the success of the piece, replied, “I tell you what, Sherry, “make such another successful piece, and “your reputation, as a writer, will be ruined!”

#### CONSIDERATIONS ON THE NECESSITY OF EASY EGRESS FROM PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT.

What is the nature of that kind of presentiment which sometimes anticipates events with a sensation too strong to be repressed? Is it the result of past ideas revived by accidental association with present objects? or is it a feeble whisper of that prophetic voice with which our nature is endowed,

“ Did not this muddy vesture of decay  
So grossly close us in we cannot hear it? ”

However this may be, we speak but too feelingly when we describe our uneasiness as extreme during the whole of the representation of Pizarro, at Covent Garden theatre, as already noticed. When seated in the critical station, the pit, struck with the question which we happened to ask ourselves:—By what ways could this numerous assembly escape, in case of an accident?—we cast our eyes around, and could discover nothing but narrow doors scarcely adequate to the purposes of a common dwelling house, and leading to passages so narrow and so winding, that inevitable confusion, and consequently inevitable destruction to an incalculable extent, must have ensued. Amidst all the sympathy, then, that we feel for what has happened, we are thankful to Providence that the awful calamity which has visited this theatre, did not happen while the house was crowded. The loss of fifty valuable lives is a subject of unfeigned regret, and sorrow, but the same cause a few hours earlier *must*, speaking on human probabilities, *must have cost ten times that number*. What a dreadful

gloom would have overspread the city of London on the morning of that day which should announce the loss of *five hundred* lives at the theatre, on the over-night! We shudder at the very idea, and the recollection of our personal disquiet gives additional strength to our sensations.

We had, on a former occasion, (vide *Panorama*, Vol. III. p. 410,) the melancholy duty to perform of relating the disastrous event that took place at Sadler's Wells, and we then distinctly suggested \* some of those principles that ought never to be lost sight of in constructing places of public resort. Happily our parish churches are mostly substantial buildings of stone: though some in the city are so closely connected with houses, to which they adjoin, that should an auditory be under any inducement to press suddenly out of them, many lives must be lost before the mass of people could arrive at a space capable of containing them. But though our parish churches, for the greater part, may be safe, there are many chapels, meeting houses, assembly rooms, taverns, and other buildings, in which numbers of people meet, and where they remain together for some hours, which cannot be described as places of safety, in case of accident, to a numerous concourse of persons. The laws of our land take cognizance of the solidity of walls, and the scantling of timbers, in structures intended to contain great bodies of people: why should they not also prescribe due attention, and make it imperative on some (the magistrates of a district, for instance) to see that equal attention be strictly enforced, to the local situation of such places: the leading avenues from the public streets: to the number, size, and disposition of the doors, and to their facilities for ready and unencumbered *exit*. We say *exit*, because we have heretofore explained the difference between admission by *twos* and *threes* at most, and *exit* by as many hundreds, all intent on being foremost, at the same instant of time.

The result of our considerations is, not to accuse the managers of places already built, *where no improvement REALLY can be made,*

\* We likewise hinted, in page 999 of the same volume, the absolute necessity of making two additional central doors in the pit of Covent Garden theatre, to be opened only for departure from the theatre.

but to insist, with all the urgency in our power, in the name of reason, common sense, humanity, policy, personal preservation, and every other inducement that can affect the public on one hand, or the manager on the other, that before a single stone of the foundation of any NEW THEATRE, or of other place of public resort be laid, that most scrupulous attention be paid to ample and effectual modes of exit, places *by which* company may retire, places *to which* company may retire: additional doors that may be readily opened when required, and that communicate with spaces capable of affording relief to a multitude, and of tranquillizing minds suffering under terror, or at least, under alarm. The new theatre should be insulated; and we insist that no door be suffered to open *inwards* only: but that the greatest solicitude be exercised to render them *easy*, and that the public be satisfied of this quality being completely annexed to them.

We do also censure in the severest terms, all chapels having but one door; or doors at one end, or on one side, only: all assembly-rooms placed so high up in taverns, &c. that the company has several flights of stairs to descend before it can land on solid ground, on the level with the street: also, such as have only one staircase: for we have only to imagine the confusion attending any impediment to free passage at the bottom of the only way of egress, to perceive that a considerable portion of the company must be lost.

The same precautions attach to provincial theatres, booths at fairs, and temporary erections of all kinds: but we are at this time most peculiarly affected by the recent event, the calamity of which will be felt for a long time to come, and we earnestly insist that Covent Garden Theatre be not suffered to be rebuilt, till every precaution has been taken, that art, and not only art, but good sense and enlightened understanding, can suggest.

#### TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE, BY FIRE.

The foregoing observations are introductory to a history of one of the most afflictive events of the kind, that London has witnessed for a long series of years. Our memory indeed furnishes us with recollections of several theatres consumed by conflagration, but no instance in which the attendant circumstances were so extremely calamitous. Loss of

property, to whatever amount, may be replaced after a time: but loss of lives is irreparable. We have already stated the reflections that arose in our minds, on the evening of Monday, Sept. 19, while in the theatre at Covent-Garden: little however, did we really, anticipate the melancholy incidents of a few hours.

About 4 o'clock, on the morning of Tuesday, a female servant, one of those who reside in the theatre, awoke Mr. Hughes, the treasurer, who inhabits a part of it, with the alarming intelligence that the building was on fire. The flames burst out in the upper part of the theatre; and, happily, by this circumstance all the persons who were resident in it, had time to escape. The quantity and quality of the combustible materials that are contained in the interior of a theatre, left no hope that this disaster could be prevented from spreading throughout the whole structure, especially as there was reason to conclude that the fire had been some hours in kindling, and that it had seized on many extensive articles.

It appears from the evidence of one of the stage carpenters, that he left all safe, as he supposed, at about half past eleven o'clock, on the over-night: it is affirmed also, as certain, that the usual precautions were taken, by those entrusted with that duty; the persons who had lighted the lamps and candles had extinguished them: the housekeeper had gone over the building; and the watchman of the theatre had been his rounds during the night. It is not for us to say, what other precautions might have been taken. After ~~an~~ accident has happened, to suggest means by which it might have been prevented, is one of the easiest operations of thought: and those who are least competent to foresee such misfortunes, are the most forward to point out, with the greatest precision, what ought to have been done, to prevent them. That character we do not intend shall attach to us.

Conjecture has fancied, that the wadding of the gun fired off in the representation of Pizarro, had risen high in the roof of the Theatre, and there had set on fire some part where it lodged: this is possible, no doubt; and it may be recollect, that that magnificent vessel the Queen Charlotte, was burnt in the Mediterranean, from the wadding of the musquets fired by the marines at their customary exercise. Their presentation being to windward, the flaming paper was carried into a window of the ship, that happened to be open, and falling on some loose papers, soon communicated a blaze throughout that noble structure. Had the marines fired to leeward, this could not have happened. *We recall this event to the memory of all naval officers.*

It is scarcely possible, however, that a flaming substance should have been thus active

without betraying its ravages either to the eye, or to the smell, almost immediately in that part of the theatre, which certainly some persons visited in the course of their duty.

It is certain, say some, who attempt to account for the accident, that there had been much confusion in the shilling gallery the preceding evening: and some unfortunate spark might have fallen unheeded, during these scuffles. But our objection to this, also is, that it must have fallen on wood, and the smell issuing from burning wood must have been sensible, and it must have been in a state to be detected by cursory observation, before the theatre was examined for the night.

Those who think the fire originated in the mechanist's work-room, which is between the roof and the ceiling, have, in support of their opinion, the fact, that the Opera House at the Pantheon, was certainly burnt down by a fire that originated in a like apartment: and the fire at the Opera House in the Hay-market, was reported to have been first discovered by flakes of fire falling from the upper parts on to the stage below.

Our observations go to prove the necessity of a better arrangement of the apartments of a theatre, and a more than usual attention in the architect who may have the direction of the structure hereafter to be erected, to interpose effectual defences between all such working-rooms, and the main body of the theatre. In fact, to place apart all combustibles by nature, or—so far as their uses in the theatre is concerned—by possibility.

From general appearance, it is concluded, that the fire must have broken out in the upper part of the theatre, in the quarter of Hart-street: and nothing could prevent its spreading from end to end of the building. It is true, there was a reservoir of water on the upper parts of the structure: but that was unapproachable; and there was an engine on the premises; but the hose did not fit: of course, that was useless, even had there been sufficient assistance to work it.

The whole of the property is consumed, together with the building: the wardrobe; the music; the instruments of the performers; and all other articles on the premises. Among the music, were several original scores of Handel, Arne, and other celebrated composers; of which there were no copies extant; they having never been transcribed, much less printed. Those of Handel were composed for what was called the Little Theatre in Lincoln's Inn-Fields, and were the property of the patent. Handel's celebrated organ, which that eminent composer bequeathed to Covent-Garden theatre, is consumed. It was heard only in the Oratorios performed during Lent. Several of the instruments lost by musicians are estimated at hundreds of pounds in value: and the

suits of character-dresses lost by some of the performers, are said to have cost as much as £200 or £300. There was also a Society held in the theatre, the losses of which in plate, wines, &c. is very heavy. We conceive, however, that the valuation of the damage at £150,000 is, so far as concerns the theatre, excessive; but the damages sustained by property adjoining, ought, no doubt, to be valued at something considerable.

The distribution of the insurances among the Fire Offices we understand to be,

|                          |         |
|--------------------------|---------|
| The Royal Exchange ..... | £5,000  |
| The Phoenix .....        | 15,000  |
| The Union .....          | 5,000   |
| The Sun .....            | 25,000  |
| Total .....              | £50,000 |

The distress of at least two hundred persons, dependent on the theatre, may be better conceived than described.

The destruction of so large a building, connected as it was with the adjoining houses could not take place without including them in the calamity. The fire raged with the utmost violence on the upper side of Bow Street, and soon involved eight or nine houses in ruin. It communicated to several others on the opposite side of the street in Hart Street, but these were saved by great exertions. Four of them were on fire at the same moment. The quantity of flying flakes of fire, that were carried by the wind which blew strongly from the south west, was prodigious, and the height of Drury Lane theatre exposed it peculiarly to an accumulation of them: the effects they might have produced were prevented by diligent attention, and the adoption of every precaution that prudence could suggest. Other houses in the neighbourhood, were watched with equal assiduity. The flakes of fire, were picked up, or extinguished the instant they fell. A very necessary and commendable solicitude.

But the most melancholy part of our duty is to follow, in narrating the events that took place during the conflagration. Very few persons had any conception of the extent of the theatre: fewer still could form any idea of the prodigious power of such an immense body of flaming substances; and only those intimately acquainted with the interior distributions of the apartments could tell in what places the most dangerous articles were deposited. This ignorance appears to have led many persons into danger, and to have cost them their lives. Certain rooms, in fact appertaining to the Shakespeare tavern and coffee house, were occupied by the theatre; and in one of them was kept a small quantity of gunpowder. This was wholly unknown to a body of Fire Office men, and others, who had advanced an engine, from

the Piazza, which they were working, directly under this room: the explosion of this gunpowder, meeting with materials already more than half consumed, threw these down, and the mass falling on the people below proved fatal to many.

The party working the engine, sundry volunteers keeping guard, and others looking on, were all smothered in one common ruin, or burnt by the heated mass. We hope, for the sake of the sufferers, that a speedy termination closed their agonies: several who were drawn from this dreadful situation, were the subjects of a lingering torment, ere death relieved them. Thirteen bodies were found after incessant efforts, by the bye standers, fire men, &c. Sixteen others, mostly hopeless cases, were taken to the Middlesex hospital: several were taken to St. Bartholomew's hospital: seven persons were killed by the fall of a wall in Hart Street, that was left in a tottering state by the fire: two females, that got on the top of a neighbour's house to examine the fire more closely fell with the house, and were lost.

In short, the number of persons to whom this calamity has proved immediately fatal, is supposed to be at least *fifty*: and many who survive will be severely disfigured. Coroners inquests have been held at the Britannia Coffee-house Covent-Garden, on those who suffered at the Piazza entrance: the evidence went to prove the falling down of a heavy stack of chimneys in the Shakespeare, which the people without connected with what they thought to be an explosion of gunpowder; and this immense weight falling on the arch-way brought it down. The verdict of the jury was, "*That the sufferers were accidentally killed by the falling down of a room in Covent-Garden theatre, called the Apollo room.*" The juries held in other places have mostly returned verdicts of *accidental death*.

We desire to terminate this disastrous history by impressing on the minds of our readers the necessity of taking advice, when advice may be of use, in such cases; for it is affirmed, that Mr. John Kemble, and others, did in express terms caution the sufferers at the Piazza entrance, on the subject of their danger: as to those who lost their lives the next morning, by going too close to the ruins, without occasion, the number of which is greater than we have stated, we must decidedly blame their insensibility. It was not courage; it was fool-hardiness.

Again we are thankful to Providence, that this calamity did not happen while the house was full: and we heartily wish that many years may elapse without any occurrence taking place in the city of London, to which this dreadful conflagration, with its consequences, may be compared.

## VIEWS OF SPAIN.

Taken in the Year 1805.

## No. V.

Report has stated that the Clergy of Spain have taken a decided and conspicuous part in the present revolutionary movements. It is extremely credible; because they could not have been ignorant of the ravages committed by the French on ecclesiastical property in Italy, and more lately in Portugal. Whatever may be the sentiments of the philosophic statesman, we must suppose that the clergy, who are bound by their profession, cannot anticipate the destruction of what they have been accustomed to venerate, without pain, neither would they be backward in their personal endeavours to prevent it, or in those exhortations which are the arms of their profession, to excite the resistance of others, in behalf of the church establishment and church property of their nation. From the following communication we learn that the clergy are in the habit of attending the armies, so that they are intred to scenes of warfare, and to the dangers of the field. We learn, too, that they exhort the inhabitants of Madrid daily, in the open places of the city: and their harangues, no doubt, have their effect on the auditors. We cannot but suppose, that under the present commotions of Spain, these public addresses, by touching on national topics, may tend to inflame the public mind, while they direct the public opinion. We have seen several of the Spanish proclamations signed by bishops and ecclesiastics of high rank: we have seen others declining the honour of the journey to Bayonne: and others are said to have even headed armies acting against the usurper of the Spanish throne. Under these circumstances, we feel a gratification in being able to lay before our readers, in continuation of the papers under the title of Views of Spain, a character of the clergy drawn from actual observation, and extremely favourable to the body at large. That a body which maintains such a conduct should possess great influence is extremely credible, and that this influence will be urged to the utmost in opposition to Buonaparte may easily be believed. Nothing could be worse policy in that usurper than the disgraces he has accumulated on the Pope,

at the present juncture. If the Catholic clergy in other countries should take the hint, and follow the example set them by those of Spain, we may yet see the machinator of evil meet with a reception befitting his intentions, in countries which his plans and his imagination devote to ruin and overthrow.

We are not so thoroughly satisfied with some of the writer's arguments in the following paper, as he seems to have been himself; but we have made a point of altering none of his sentiments; nor of varying his language beyond what was necessary to render it into correct and perspicuous English.

## SECULAR AND REGULAR CLERGY.

The clergy in general enjoy great preponderance in Spain: although it has diminished materially of late, still their influence on public opinion is considerable.

According to an account taken in 1787, the number of rectors and vicars amounted to 22,460; and the remainder of the secular clergy to 47,710. Supposing that half of these 47,710 individuals be in possession of livings, it will follow that the number of public functionaries is 45,315, and that of ecclesiastics not in functions 23,855: total 69,120, composing the secular clergy of Spain.

The regular clergy amount to 100,000. In this the religious establishments for women are not included.

It is said that the government intend to forbid the admission of novices before the age of 25. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the respect due to religion, and even for that of the state, and of society at large, that this prohibition will take place. A man, according to the civil code of different nations, is only reckoned such from his majority: he cannot dispose of property before his twentieth year; why then should he be allowed to dispose of his existence in life, sometimes before he has reached his fifteenth year?

The Spanish clergy, both regular and secular, are in possession of the most considerable landed property; they share with the grandees almost the whole of the country; but it is to be remarked, that their property is much better cultivated and taken care of, than that of the nobility, who entrust the management of their estates to stewards: these receive high salaries, which they gayly spend without taking any sort of concern about the improvement of their masters' lands.

M. de Lovillanos considers great ecclesiastical property as prejudicial to the civil economy, as well as to the legislation of Spain. To remedy this evil, he proposes to prohibit all donations of lands to the clergy, and to sell their property, or commute it into shares in the public funds.

Let us inquire how far this measure might conduce to the real interests of this country. —The number of proprietors would be augmented without a doubt, but the property would change its nature, the cultivation be less attended to, and the revenue of the state would be impoverished. The labourer, some will say, who toils for his master's profit, cares but little for the amelioration of the land he cultivates, provided he be paid regularly; little does he mind losses by hail and inundations; whereas, if he became proprietor, his interest would change; his industry would increase; he would enter into details which the opulent proprietor cannot. This objection would be unanswerable, if these domains were subdivided among proprietors in easy circumstances, who had funds sufficient to support the purchase, and to meet the expenses of careful cultivation. But what would be the consequence, if ecclesiastical possessions in Spain were put up to sale? Would the capitalists and merchants lay out their money in the purchase of land? Certainly not; for the produce of land can never be compared with that of commercial speculations. Who then would be the buyers? Labourers, journeymen, persons who subsist by their daily labour. To facilitate the purchase, it would be requisite to fix low prices, or settle the payments at distant terms, or in annuities, which many would pay very ill, and some not at all; for he who desires to acquire landed property must, in a certain sense, be rich. A proprietor lays out on his estate what money he possesses beyond his wants, by which means he improves it, and reaps material benefit in the end. But a first term must be fixed; and the purchaser, we have supposed, not having that term, would fail in his engagements; he would be turned out, the property would fall into the king's management, the revenue would get nothing by it, and agriculture would eventually be materially injured.

The enlightened Arthur Young observes, that dividing a large property is only substituting a crowd of pecuniary proprietors, a swarm of starving journeymen, who, if they were not toiling on their own account, would earn enough to exist upon while working for others. He observes, that those counties in England, that are the most opulent, are those where there are the fewest small proprietors.

Most travellers have acknowledged how useful and charitable monastic orders are in every part of the country. In comparing the state of cultivation on their possessions, with that of possessions belonging to the laity, they acknowledge the superiority of the former. " Ease and comfort reign everywhere," says one; " the possessions of the monks are well cultivated, and give life throughout the adjacent country." Speaking of the Carthusian convent at Porta Celi, near Valencia, he ex-

presses himself thus: " Every thing reminds one of abundance, and peace of mind."

Whoever has witnessed the services performed by the monks, either in military hospitals or in battles where they ran amidst the fire to carry a word of consolation to the dying; whoever has seen them, when the alarm bell has rung, going processionally to the place on fire, each bearing a hatchet, a bucket, or other necessary utensil, not to give it to others, but to use it himself; or at Málaga, Alicant, and Cartagena, devoting themselves to wait on such as were infected with the plague, running about the streets with a bell to acquaint those who were abandoned by their father, mother, brother, or other relation, that charitable souls were coming to their assistance, such will not reproach the religious orders with being useless.

#### BISHOPS.

In Spain episcopal dignities are the reward of a long life of virtue, and it is not uncommon to see the Cordelier, or Capuchin friar, quitting his cloister to occupy the see of Seville, Toledo, &c. The Spanish prelates offer an example of the most rigid regularity. No assemblies, no entertainments, no women, admitted in their houses. Secluded from the world, they are wholly taken up with spiritual cares. They all enjoy considerable possessions, attached to their sees; but their wealth belongs to the poor. Instead of gilt carriages, footmen loaded with lace, you meet at the doors of their palaces none but poor wretches, waiting for the hour when the distributions are made. Women of a better condition, who may have been reduced to indigence; unfortunate persons, whom calamitous and unexpected events have visited, fill their anti-chambers, and never leave them without being relieved and consoled. For " prelates are at the head of every charitable institution in their provinces, and all lay out the greater part of their incomes in relieving the indigent."

In those times of desolation when celestial wrath visited a kingdom formerly called " Most Christian," the faithful priests, running away from an useless martyrdom, found support and assistance in the charity of these virtuous prelates. Who could have been insensible enough, to visit without tears, the palace of the archbishop of Orense? That palace, transformed into religious barracks, where three hundred priests were hospitably entertained; the bishop confining himself to the smallest apartment, eating at the same table with these martyrs of the faith, supplying them with every article necessary for subsistence, and allowing monthly stipends to those whom his palace had not room to contain; and, all this, without curtailing any of his accustomed bounties in his diocese!

And you, respectable archbishop of Toledo, Cardinal Lorenzana; you now enjoy the recompense promised to the just. This pious prelate during the whole time of the persecution, not only employed the uttermost of his princely income, but even incurred debts, in order to support the French ecclesiastics who took refuge in his dioceses, I say *dioceses*, because the archbishop of Toledo is at the same time bishop of Madrid.

This same archbishop-cardinal repaired, and re-established, at his own expence, the Alcazar of Toledo, the ancient habitation of the Gothic kings; and formed establishments in that palace, where the indigent receives succours from his infancy to his death. Two hundred children are brought up there with care; seven hundred poor are employed in silk manufactures; and old men meet with a hospitable retreat for their last days.

To particularise all the individuals who have distinguished themselves by their benevolent generosity in times of calamity, would be to name every prelate in Spain.

Ought I not to mention the bishop of Cor-duba, who, ever since the scarcity of 1804, the principal cause that produced the epidemic fevers that raged in the south of Spain, distributes among his indigent diocesans 12,000 rations of bread a day?—These are his carriages, his servants, and his liveries!

#### PREACHERS AND PASSION WEEK.

Nothing is more common at Madrid, than to see monks, or other religious persons, mounted on a stone, or a seat, and preaching the Gospel to the surrounding crowd.

Passion week offers a most majestic and edifying sight to the observer. The numerous processions, the union of the various monastic orders, following the representations of the Passion, the different scenes of which, commemorated in paintings, are carried about by the several corporations of citizens; the general mourning (men and women are dressed in deep black, during Passion week); that absence of all kind of tumult in a large capital (for no one can ride in a carriage during three days, the shops are shut up: and the play houses, likewise, during the space of fifteen days), the crowd that fills the churches, that general combination of Christian and moral subjects, reminding the faithful of the sufferings their Divine Redeemer underwent for their sake, must surely tend to bring back to principles of virtue and piety those who had been misled for a time by the transports of the passions: and society cannot but prove a gainer by their return. Happy would the nations be, if all were animated with this same religious zeal; and if preachers of destructive doctrines did not dry up the very sources of virtue!

When the members of the royal family happen to be at Madrid, during Passion week,—on foot, dressed in black, and surrounded by a numerous train of grandees, and guards, they all attend the procession, and increase the majesty of the ceremony by their august presence.

#### MADRID.

After eight days' travelling I reached Madrid. I entered that capital by the gate of Alcala; but a bird's eye view of the city must be taken to discover the Custom-house, the Post-office, and the Plaza-mayor. This square is almost at the centre of the city, on the left, and at some distance from the post-office.

The city of Madrid, the capital of Spain, is situated under  $40^{\circ} 38$  min. N. lat. long.  $14^{\circ} 23$  min. From Don Ferdinand Gonzales, in the year 904 down to Garcia, Castile was governed by Counts. Garcia died without issue, and the sovereignty devolved on his sister Nuria, who married Sanchez the Great, King of Navarre. That sovereign erected Castile into a kingdom. Henry, his successor, dying without children, left the crown to his nephew Ferdinand II. King of Leon, who united the two crowns, in the year 1217. In 1477, Ferdinand and Isabella added the kingdom of Arragon to them; and from that period, Spain became a single sovereignty, divided into separate provinces.

Madrid is governed, as to its civil concerns, by two corregidores, forty regidores, and as many alcaldes as there are districts. There is a military governor besides, and the captain-general of Castile resides in the city.

The functions of a corregidor are of Roman origin. The Emperor Augustus named a magistrate, who was especially charged with the care of the police, and civil government of cities; he gave him the name of Praetor. The kings who gave laws to Spain, followed the example of Augustus; and established Praetors in the principal cities of the kingdom; with this difference only, that the Praetor of the Romans is the Corregidor of the Spaniards.

The economical part of the government of the capital, is entrusted to fifty-eight *Gremios*. These are the commercial corporations, that elect the chiefs who are charged with the execution of ordinances relative to their respective branches. Every city in Spain has its gremios, who follow the same principles and regulations as those of the capital.

The fifty-eight gremios of Madrid are divided into five *gremios mayores*, and fifty-three *minores*. In the year 1733 the five head gremios obtained certain privileges from the king; and were entrusted with the laying and levying of taxes on merchants, traders,

and artificers. To them alone recourse is had, for the augmentation and payment of taxes.

In 1763 the five gremios obtained leave to form themselves into a company. The king granted that new establishment full privileges to carry on maritime and interior trade.

The first funds advanced by the members were to the amount of 15,000,000 reales, about £156,250: the holders of shares only, and not the corporations, were declared answerable one for the other. Besides these 15,000,000 reales, employed in commercial speculations, the company was authorised to receive funds bearing interest.

It was decided, that two directors should be appointed, and changed every four years. A general revision of accounts takes place at every renewal of directors. A third part of the profits are refunded, for the augmentation of the capital; and the other two thirds divided between the five gremios, who allot the respective dividends to each holder of shares, according to the number and amount of his shares.

The directors have permission to establish factories abroad, in America, and wherever they may deem it eligible, for the interests of the company. They are also allowed to take shares in banks, insurance companies, &c. &c.

In order to facilitate the consumption of animal food in the capital, five markets have been established. The most considerable is that in the Plaza-mayor; the circuit of which is upwards of sixteen hundred feet. Alcades superintend the weight and quality of the provisions brought to market.

Among the splendid monuments which the capital of Spain contains, I must not forget to mention the magnificent bridge of Segovia, on the river Manzanares. Some wags have sarcastically asserted that this bridge wanted nothing but a river. If, during the summer season, the Manzanares is but a rivulet, yet swelling during the winter into a dangerous torrent, it sufficiently shews the necessity of that bridge. It is a thousand paces in length, and twenty-two broad at its entrance; but it narrows towards the centre where it measures but twelve. It is constructed of free stone, and is lined with a parapet, adorned at regular distances with stone balls. This bridge was built under Philip II. on the plans of Don Juan de Herrera.

Having crossed the superb bridge of Segovia, we cannot help following those avenues that lead to a charming walk, called la Florida, where you inhale the cooling breeze of the Manzanares, and are sheltered by lofty trees from the heat of the sun. Those delightful walks lead on to the canal begun in the year 1770, after the plans of Don Pedro Martiñengo. Charles III. invested the com-

pany which undertook it with an exclusive privilege for thirty years.

The canal begins at the bridge of Toledo, and receives the waters of the Manzanares, Xarama, and all the rivulets that are found within a circumference of twenty leagues; it is intended to reach the Tagus, and fertilize, by its numerous irrigations, that part of Castile which it will traverse.

The necessity of a junction between the river Manzanares and the Tagus, had been felt so far back as the reign of John II. Philip IV. thought of it seriously; but his death remitted the plan he had proposed, to oblivion. Some Flemish speculators revived that project in 1673, but the execution of it was reserved for Charles III.

The company, which had undertaken this canal, resigned their privileges, and it has been carried on at the king's expense ever since. Although it is not completed, yet considerable advantages are already derived from it, by flour mills, &c. which have been erected on it, and by the facility it has afforded of removing, by means of vessels of six or seven hundred tons burthen, all the dirt and filth of the capital, which fertilizes the fields adjacent to the canal.

Although the city of Madrid be situated almost in the centre of the Peninsula, yet it carries on a considerable maritime trade, by means of factories, established principally at Cadiz and Valentia. Foreigners at Madrid have monopolized almost the whole importation trade. It consists in hardware, jewellery, fans, stockings, camlets, baracans, flannels, silk stuffs, fine cloths, sugar, salt-fish and spices.

The trade with the interior consists, with the kingdom of Valencia, in articles of the silk manufactures of that city, of Alecy, Enqueria, and Bocayrente; woollen cloths, of Alecy and Segorva paper, and others, the importation of which into the capital is calculated at 30,000,000 reales; with the principality of Catalonia, in the produce of its manufactures, such as cloths, flannels, cottons, paper, and silk stockings, very inferior to those of French manufacture. The shoemakers of Catalonia supply nearly the whole of the inhabitants of Madrid. The trunks and boxes that are sold in that city come likewise from Barcelona. Aragon supplies cloths manufactured at Albarracin, common woollen stuffs, from Eubielos, and Villa-real. Toledo and Talavera have established ribbon manufactories on the model of those in France; but they do not equal their perfection as yet. The province of La Mancha furnishes wine, oil, and fruit. Brandy and spirituous liquors are distilled in Spain; but on a recapitulation of the goods that are entered at the Custom House, the foreign trade with the capital is found to exceed that with the interior by far.

The population of Madrid, according to the latest accounts, amounts to about 140,000 persons.

PLAÇA MAYOR.

The Plaça Mayor is the largest of six places or squares in Madrid. Its circuit is one thousand five hundred and thirty-six feet. One hundred and thirty six houses, five stories high, adorned with balconies, and supported on pillars that form noble galleries, compose the four sides of this square.

The prospect it offers is extremely beautiful, the houses being remarkably elegant, and lofty. It is not true, as some have asserted, that all bull-fights take place in this square; that is only the case on the occasion of royal festivals: the spot commonly destined to those exhibitions being out of the city, near the gate called Alcalá.

THE BUEN RETIRO.

I went to visit the Buen Retiro. That palace, built under Philip IV, formed the habitation of the Kings of Spain of the house of Austria. It is kept in repair at considerable expence by those of the reigning dynasty. The interior of the palace is nearly in the same state as it was left by the expelled prince. The gardens have been considerably increased and beautified: they are near a league in extent, and have been formed out of different plots of ground which the Count of Olivares engaged Philip IV to purchase. Those gardens offer delightful situations, and are open to the public. In one of the parts that have been recently added to the gardens, Charles III has caused a very extensive building to be erected, where a porcelain manufactory has been established. This very expensive establishment works for the king only, or on his account: vases of the most exquisite workmanship are made here. The hills of Guadarama supply the waters of a pond about three hundred paces square that you find in the gardens. The king, during his residence at Madrid, from the middle of June to the end of July, enjoys here the diversion of duck hunting.

Among the beauties of this garden, is admired a Narcissus made of bronze viewing himself in a basin which receives a fountain to which he gives his name. This fountain is an imitation from the antique: I have seen its model at Florence. The basin is of black marble, and on a square of white marble you read the following inscription:

*Philantium fuge;  
Respic Arcas;  
Flos es? Certo  
Ciùque peris.  
Florem te estimas,  
Narcisse:  
Certiis ciuiisque  
Peribis.*

A governor has the special care of the Buen Retiro, which is situated upon an eminence, at the extremity of the city. Never had a royal mansion less the appearance of a palace. It is a very irregular building, and exhibits nothing majestic in any one point of view. It contains, however, a long suite of apartments, which, at a small expence, might be made habitable. The gardens into which they have a view are neglected. The want of water, and the nature of the soil render them little susceptible of embellishment. There are several statues worthy of the attention of the curious. The gardens of the Buen-Retiro are at present a public walk, which has long been famous in Spanish comedy and romance: at first, indeed, these alone were what gave it celebrity: there was nothing remarkable in the place itself; its reputation rose from what passed in it.

DESCRIPTION OF A CALCUTTA NAUTCH, AT THE LAST GRAND ANNIVERSARY OF THE FESTIVAL OF DOORGAH TACKOOR, OCTOBER, 1807.—BY A NATURALIST.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. III. pp. 545, 791.]

The public amusements of European society in Calcutta, if not throughout British India, are so limited in number and variety, that it is not at all surprising, that even a Calcutta Nautch should engage the attendance of those who have repeatedly experienced its insipidity; while, to those who are strangers, and have had no previous opportunity to witness any specimen of the religious pageantry of Bengal, curiosity alone will raise a desire, personally to behold one of the most celebrated and costly rites of paganism.

From the operation of these causes, the Nautches of the Doorgah Poojah, are more fully attended by Europeans, than we should expect, were the amusement or entertainment they afford considered as their sole attractions. Another motive gives a number of visitors to this ceremonial. Many gentlemen, filling the higher stations, and others, at the Presidency, attend an invitation to a Nautch, as a matter of compliment to the parties inviting, who are highly gratified by this acquiescence, which they consider as a mark of respect and condescension, and of much more weight than a complimentary visit on any other occasion.

To the causes already enumerated, as combining to enlarge the attendance of Europeans at the Calcutta Nautches, we may add another, to which, in common with assemblies in general, they are frequently indebted for a greater number of their visitants, than to any other;—a motive long since recognized in the words of the Roman Poet:

*“ Veniunt spectentur et ipse.”*

which, without great violence to the sense of the original, we may translate,

Much less to see than to be seen they come.

Scarcely had I entered the area of entertainment, when a quick, confused succession of discordant sounds, fully engaged my sense of hearing. Proceeding hastily to take my seat upon the benches laid out for public accommodation, the same sounds still smote in painful vibrations on the ear. Adjusted in my seat, I turned my eyes to the quarter whence the noise proceeded. Thus guided by the optic and auditory nerves, my doubts, as to the cause and source of the most unaccountable part of the sound, were relieved. What I had rashly concluded to be the tones of a barbarous instrument, proved, to my utter astonishment, to arise from the vocal exertions of five living animal subjects, but which, without much closer examination, I can on no account pretend to determine to which of the *Genera* in the *Systema Naturae* they are to be referred.

As I was unable, then, to make a nearer approach to the vociferating figures, I must, however painful, be content for the present, to leave the question, as to their *genus*, *species*, and *variety*, to be determined by future observation. But whether they prove to be non-descript, or *species novi generis*, I had the satisfaction to find that I could not doubt for an instant as to their proper class. That they belonged to the *Mammalia* was tolerably perceptible, nay demonstrable, even at some little distance. As to the *Order* also, I had no room for hesitation; for although I am slow in trusting appearances, and in the admission of facts; and, although I had no opportunity closely to inspect the great ordinal characters, the teeth, nor even the nails (indeed I should have thought it hazardous to go within reach of either, without previous inquiry) yet the clearly defined *Mammæ pectorales binæ*, the *pedes manuque duo*, will, I am confident, justify me in having ranked them at once, among the *Primates*.

Further than this I cannot yet presume to carry my arrangement. All I can now do, is to submit to you the few notes made on the spot; and, as systematic terminology does not easily admit of translation, I give them in the general language of science.

Allow me to premise that the individuals, the subjects of my observation, were fantastically dressed, and in such way as to increase their resemblance to the human figure, which greatly limited my field of observation, as will be forthwith perceptible.

*Cla*ssis. *Mammalia*.

*Ordo. Primates.*

*Genus?*

*Animal erectum. Staturâ et magnitudine, Similitudine varietatis majoris.*

*Altitudine, pedum quatuor—vix ultra.*

*Aspectus?*

*Actio. Motus pedum, brachiorum, manusque, Simiarum imitantes.*

*Caput, vultus, et forma oris, generis humani ad instar.*

*Capillus abundans, caballinus, niger, et nitans veluti speculum.*

*Oculi concinni, natantes, scintillantes petulci, pulcherrimi.*

*Color, cutis tota faciei et colli, fuscus, fuliginosus, luridus; et, uno in exemplare, variegatus versicoloribus, sicut in specie vegetali, botanice, Swietenia, vulgo *Mahogany* dicta:—Facie carente, in toto, coloribus omnibus rosarum et liliarum, qui feliciter commixti, apud nostrates, mille creant delicias.*

*Vox.—Magna vocis facultate gaudent. Sonos emitunt nec loquentes nec cantantes, et omnino quales mihi nunquam anethac contigit audire.*

*Labia rubra, complanata, proportione apta.*

*Dentes firmi, euales, bene conformati, (ut mihi videntur, nam procul in presentia scribo) attamen (horribili visu!) ruberrimi quasi sanguine recente imbuti. Ex ore, subinde liquorem ejeci observavi apprime rubrum, et suppedantem, nihil dubio, pigmentum utilissimum, vel colorem animalem usui adaptatum, et, forsitan, magna cum utilitate, apud tinctores Europæos.*

*Mammæ, hæmisphericae, prominentes, orbiculatae, assurgentes, firmæ? Aspectu haud ingratæ.*

*An caudæ? Heu! me miserum! Omnibus his quinque exemplaribus involutis indusiis, sceleris indusiis, occasio et potestas videndi corpus naturale, nudum, "puris natura- libus," denegati sunt.*

#### PARTICULARS OF THE AFRICAN TRADE AT SIERRA LEONE.

The following remarks on the trade in the Floop country, on the South side of the Gambia, were written by the late Mr. George Ross, who, not long before his death, resided a few weeks at Barrowfatt (or Berefet) in that river. They were committed to paper merely for his own private use; but contain information which may be beneficial to any one who is commencing a trade in that country.—They were alluded to in the important intelligence we gave (Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 1201 to 1210.) from Sierra Leone relative to various particulars on the African coast, as well as to the manner in which the natives view the Abolition of the Slave Trade, as to the way in which their pursuits are now likely to be directed in consequence thereof.

*Barrowfatt, August 22, 1801.*

Vintain and Barrowfatt are, I believe, the only marts of the trade of the Floop country, and Vintain the capital.

Wax is to be had here; sometimes in abundance. The most plentiful season for wax is, I take it, May and June. It is absolutely in vain to specify the articles you should have to pay for wax in particular: this is a poor country and ignorant: by poor I mean a poverty of commerce; for of eatables they seem to be in no want; but there has neither been so much, nor such a variety of trade here, as to have marked out the particular goods to be paid on particular produce.

The natives have wants; *wants* let us call them, be they real or only ideal: and, if you are suited to meet those wants, you are properly assort'd to command their trade. Take with this, however, that certain local circumstances are to be attended to. For instance, according as they reside nearer to or farther from Barrowfatt; if you then come upon them when they are busy planting or reaping their crops, you may have to wait till they have done; for they set much value by their crops; and according to the present economy of the country, it is no one man's work to bring a cake of wax to market. As another instance, let me observe, that the season of the year, as well as certain adventitious circumstances, such as the breaking out of wars &c. &c. have a particular effect as well on your trade as your assortment. When the rains are set in, iron is in great demand. The blacksmiths then do the chief of their work; indeed it is at that time they have most of it to do, say hoes, ploughs, (or substitutes for them) &c. and it is a matter well known, and of which advantage might *very fairly* be taken, that these people are not troubled with over much forecast. Wars enhance greatly the value of powder, guns, flints, cutlasses, &c. Deaths abounding raise the value of powder, that being the article with which they speak aloud the praises of their deceased friends. Many such remarks might be offered, which it would be greatly the interest of a trader residing on the coast to attend to.

I use indiscriminately the phrases "rise in value" and "rise in demand;" for any article rising in demand is exactly the same as rise in value: witness at present an iron bar being deemed an equivalent for a gun and even for a piece of baft, and one sixth part of an iron bar asked and thankfully taken in lieu of a bar of powder I owed a man who went to Vintain for me.

Wax when brought to Barrowfatt is purchased in the following manner.

In the first place, you must fix in your mind the number of bars on an average that

you can give on wax, unless it should so happen that there is an opposition, or already a stated price; say five pounds to a bar, or as it may be.

The wax is laid down, say a cake; you weigh it, and with a kind of borer pierce it, to see whether it be tolerably clean; you then ask the owner (the "Master") what *money* (*i. e.* goods) he wants for it, having first informed him what *money* you have.

If he is a knowing fellow, he will ask you first to say how many bars you will give, which you may not refuse: and a knowing fellow, after you have agreed upon the number of bars, will screw you up to the number of bars of each article, till ten to one but he has made a dear cake of it: his object being to get as many as possible of the dearest bars (the dearest and the most in demand are all one, as I said before).

In other trades I am aware there is such a thing as rounds; or, on paying a certain number of bars, to pay so many of this and so many of the other sort; but that not being the case here, I have not hesitated upon telling the number of bars I would give, to desire he would next say what articles he wanted, and how many of each sort he would take. I have absolutely refused answering him, when he has stopped, upon mentioning the first article he wanted, to hear whether I would give the number he mentioned; but told him to proceed to the end of his list, and then I would make my remarks.

It is a little strange though, that, with one of those knowing fellows, at this *Iron time*, so glad was he to get a half bar of iron on a cake of 35lbs. that he readily passed it for a bar.

The articles to be paid for the wax being agreed upon, before you begin to pay you may as well inform yourself (in case they should not mention it to you) whether any *lodging money* is to be paid on it. This is a very common demand in this river. It had its rise no doubt from every man who brings trade to the river side, having a particular house in which he lodged his trade until he disposed of it. This lodging was paid for by a kind of tax, or per centage, on the article so fudged: it is a source of great and grievous imposition on the poor bringers. I have myself seen one bar for lodging detained on a cake of three bars: that is, the owner received two bars, the lodging-master one: and I have been told that out of 200 bars paid upon slaves, 80 have been retained on the same account.

But to the point—inform yourself I say when any lodging is to be paid. I have not stickled at even demanding to know the article that was to be claimed for lodging; for, not

having the most conscientious linguist in the world, I got bit twice by the lodging-master coming on me the day following for a bar, that, had I known it when buying the wax, I should have made it a particular matter of consideration.

They will tell you it is quite irregular to ask what the lodging is to be, until the wax be gone : but I can see only two ways of doing business, by open honesty or low cunning. the latter, alas ! is the but too prevalent system on this ill-fated coast.

Cotton is to be had here in certain seasons in great plenty. It is fine, but short ; they bring it with the seed, and I have seen a basket about the size of a bushel given twice full for a bottle of powder. This, of course, is not the proper season for it. I should think it will be most plentiful from December or January to May or June.

Rice, excellent in quality, may be had cheap : the same quantity of rice in the husk, as of cotton, is bought for a bottle of powder, worth about two shillings sterling. I measured the quantity of clean rice got out of one of those bottle-of-powder-worths, and found it made 35 heaped quarts, (about 70lbs.)

They seldom bring this article down unless it is sent for. If, therefore, you want to supply yourself expeditiously, you had best hire a canoe and employ an honest native to go to the Floop towns and make trade for you ; giving him a little of such money as he will point out to you.

This method is perhaps generally a good one—I mean in regard to other articles as well as rice, not even excepting wax. But rice ; corn of the three different sorts ; cloth ; honey ; cotton ; stock, such as bullocks ; goats, hogs, and fowls ; yams and plantain, also Gaboo and Fororo ; are to be had most expeditiously in this manner : and, should you be fortunate enough to meet with an honest intelligent tradesman, most advantageously too.

Honey. I have not had the good luck to meet with any to buy, but I have seen some very good indeed ; and by the accounts I hear, it is to be bought very cheap.

Before I come to Gambia again I must know how to make honey-wine. I ought to recollect it from a social and humane motive as well as from interest.

Cotton cloths, white, but rather coarse ; their price is commonly a piece of an iron bar, about four or five inches long. An iron bar of the usual length may be cut into 20 or 21 cloth-pieces. I have done it.

Mahogany trees are here in great abundance.

Indigo (Mandingo name *Carro*) may be had very cheap ; but I know not how to cure it.

Gaboo and Fororo. I have seen them and have samples, but am at a loss to describe them.

Say that the former resembles the kernel of an almond, the latter an over-grown pea ; both of a brownish colour ; they are brought down by the Mandingo to the Floop country to purchase corn. I have given the Joliff names of both, the former is by the Mandingo called *Sanda quora*. The Floops give those articles in exchange for cowries, count for count. They are in no esteem here ; but they may be sold at Goree or Senegal at 20 of the former, or 14 strings of the latter, for a dollar, which I am informed is the stated price of them there about.

These are all the articles I recollect at present that are to be had here of any note, except slaves and stock, both of which are in tolerable plenty.

When iron is scarce, as at present, a bar of iron is a good price for a nice little fat bullock : I have bought two goats for a quarter of a bar of iron ; a milch goat and kid for a bottle of powder ; a nice roasting pig for a cloth-piece of an iron bar ; and six fowls for the same.

Plena [a native woman residing at Barrowfatt] has, for the ten strings of an eight-penny bunch of red garnets, bought me ten fowls : and the country soap and butter are very cheap.—I should like to know the manner they make their soap, for I find it rises with salt water.

Gold I have omitted, as not belonging properly to the Floop side, either by birth or residence : there is some to be had on the Gillifrey side, and a greater abundance up the River. The same of ivory.

It is now evening and we have got candle-light. This rainy day has been so dismaly dark, that I had to guess at writing the above, though done about two o'clock in the afternoon.

I have sat down now to specify the articles of trade most in demand for the purchase of the above, but I see my paper is nearly expended. I must therefore for the present be excused.

The following occur to me now, and I set them down, as they occur, as the first on the list, viz. iron, amber, cowries, arrangoes, tobacco, cutlasses, gun-powder, coral, and mock coral, Dutch knives, rum, blue burdoo beads and black points. Indeed I could at present command the trade of Barrowfatt, were there any thing in it worth commanding, with only a good supply of iron, powder, rum, tobacco, arrangoes, cowries, Dutch knives, and a few smallish beads. This last is a choice assortment, and the articles ranked in their proper places.

**AN ACCOUNT OF A REMARKABLE SHOWER OF METEORIC STONES, AT WESTON, IN AMERICA.—BY PROFESSORS SILLIMAN AND KINGSLEY.**

[This relation was first communicated in England, by the right hon. Charles Grenville, F.R.S. &c.]

*Yale College, December 26, 1807.*—As imperfect and erroneous accounts of the late phenomenon at Weston are finding their way into circulation, we take the liberty of inclosing for publication the result of an investigation into the circumstances and evidence of the event referred to, which we have made on the ground where it happened. That we may not interrupt our narration by repeating the observation wherever it is applicable, we may remark, once for all, that we visited and carefully examined every spot where the stones had been ascertained to have fallen, and several places where they had been only suspected without any discovery; that we obtained specimens of every stone—conversed with all the principal original witnesses; spent several days in the investigation; and were, at the time, the only persons who had explored the whole ground.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN.  
JAMES L. KINGSLEY.

The meteor, which has so recently excited alarm in many, and astonishment in all, first made its appearance in Weston, about a quarter or half past six o'clock, A. M. on Monday, the 14th instant (Dec. 1807). The morning was somewhat cloudy; the clouds were dispersed in unequal masses, being in some places thick and opaque; in others light, fleecy, and partially transparent; while spots of unclouded sky appeared here and there among them. Along the northern part of the horizon, a space of 10 or 15 degrees was perfectly clear. The day had merely dawned, and there was little or no light, except from the moon, which was just setting. Judge Wheeler, to whose intelligence and observation, apparently uninfluenced by fear or imagination, we are indebted for the substance of this part of our account, was passing through the inclosure adjoining his house, with his face to the north, and his eyes on the ground, when a sudden flash, occasioned by the transition of a luminous body across the northern margin of clear sky, illuminated every object, and caused him to look up. He immediately discovered a globe of fire, just then passing behind the first cloud, which was very dark, and obscured, although it did not entirely hide the meteor. In this situation its appearance was distinct,

and well defined, like that of the sun seen through a mist. It rose from the north, and proceeded in a direction nearly perpendicular to the horizon, but inclining, by a very small angle, to the west, and deviating little from the plane of a great circle, but in pretty large curves, sometimes on one side of the plane, and sometimes on the other, but never making an angle with it of more than four or five degrees. It appeared about one half or two-thirds the diameter of the full moon. This description of its apparent magnitude is vague, but it was impossible to ascertain what angle it subtended. Its progress was not so rapid as that of common meteors and shooting stars. When it passed behind the thinner clouds, it appeared brighter than before: and when it passed the spots of clear sky it flashed with a vivid light, yet not so intense as the lightning in a thunder-storm, but rather like what is commonly called heat lightning. Its surface was apparently convex.

Where it was not too much obscured by thick clouds, a conical train of paler light was seen to attend it, waving, and in length about 10 or 12 diameters of the body. In the clear sky a brisk scintillation was observed about the body of the meteor, like that of a burning firebrand carried against the wind.

It disappeared about 15 degrees short of the zenith, and about the same number of degrees west of the meridian. It did not vanish instantaneously, but grew, pretty rapidly, fainter and fainter, as a red-hot cannon ball would do, if cooling in the dark, only with much more rapidity.

There was no peculiar smell in the atmosphere, nor were any luminous masses seen to separate from the body. The whole period between its first appearance and total extinction was estimated at about 30 seconds.

About 30 or 40 seconds after this, three loud and distinct reports, like those of a four-pounder, near at hand, were heard. They succeeded each other with as much rapidity as was consistent with distinctness, and, altogether, did not occupy three seconds. Then followed a rapid succession of reports less loud, and running into each other, so as to produce a continued rumbling, like that of a cannon ball rolling over a floor, sometimes louder and at other times fainter; some compared it to the noise of a wagon, running rapidly down a long and stony hill; or to a volley of musquetry, protracted into what is called, in military language, a running fire. This noise continued about as long as the body was in rising, and died away, apparently in the direction from which the meteor came.

The accounts of others corresponded substantially with this. Time was differently estimated by different people, but the variation was not material. Some augmented the number of loud reports, and terror and ima-

gination seem, in various instances, to have magnified every circumstance of this phenomenon.

The only thing which seemed of any importance beyond this statement was derived from Mr. Elihu Staples, who said, that when the meteor disappeared, there were apparently three successive efforts or leaps of the fire-ball, which grew more dim at every thro'e, and disappeared with the last.

A number of masses of stone fell in several places, principally within the town of Weston. The places which had been well ascertained at the period of our investigation, were six. The most remote were about 9 or 10 miles distant from each other, in a line differing little from the course of the meteor. It is therefore probable that the successive masses fell in this order, the most northerly first, and the most southerly last. We think we are able to point out three principal places where stones have fallen, corresponding with the three loud cannon-like reports, and with the three leaps of the meteor observed by Mr. Staples. There were some circumstances common to all the cases. There was in every instance, immediately after the explosions had ceased, a loud whizzing or roaring noise in the air, observed at all the places, and, so far as was ascertained, at the moment of the fall. It excited in some the idea of a tornado; in others, of a large cannon-shot in rapid motion; and it filled all with astonishment and apprehension of some impending catastrophe. In every instance immediately after this was heard a sudden and abrupt noise, like that of a ponderous body striking the ground in its fall. Excepting one, the stones were more or less broken. The most important circumstances of the particular cases were as follow:

1. The most northerly fall was within the limits of Huntington, on the border of Weston, about 40 or 50 rods east of the great road from Bridgeport to Newtown, in a cross road, and contiguous to the house of Mr. Merwin Burr. Mr. Burr was standing in the road, in front of his house, when the stone fell. The noise produced by its collision with a rock of granite, on which it struck, was very loud. Mr. Burr was within 50 feet, and immediately searched for the body, but, it being still dark, he did not find it till half an hour after. By the fall, some of it was reduced to powder, and the rest of it was broken into very small fragments, which were thrown around to the distance of 20 or 30 feet. The granite rock was stained at the place of contact with a deep lead colour. The largest fragment which remained did not exceed the size of a goose-egg, and this Mr. Burr found to be still warm to his hand. There was reason to conclude from all the circumstances, that this stone must have weighed about twenty or twenty-five pounds.

2. The masses projected at the second explosion seem to have fallen principally at and in the vicinity of Mr. William Prince's, in Weston, distant about five miles, in a southerly direction, from Mr. Burr's. Mr. Prince and family were still in bed, when they heard a noise like the fall of a very heavy body, immediately after the explosions. They formed various unsatisfactory conjectures concerning the cause; nor did even a fresh hole made through the turf in the door-yard, about twenty-five feet from the house, lead to any conception of the cause or induce any other inquiry than why a new post-hole should have been dug where there was no use for it: so far were this family from conceiving of the possibility of such an event as stones falling from the clouds. They had indeed formed a vague conjecture that the hole might have been made by lightning, but would probably have paid no further attention to the circumstance, had they not heard, in the course of the day, that stones had fallen that morning in other parts of the town. This induced them, towards evening, to search the hole in the yard, where they found a stone buried in the loose earth which had fallen upon it. It was two feet from the surface: the hole was about twelve inches in diameter; and as the earth was soft and nearly free from stones, the mass had sustained little injury, only a few small fragments having been detached by the shock. The weight of this stone was about *thirty-five pounds*. From the descriptions which we have heard, it must have been a noble specimen, and men of science will not cease to deplore that so rare a treasure should have been immediately broken in pieces. All that remained unbroken of this noble mass, was a piece of *twelve pounds weight*, since purchased by Isaac Bronson, Esq. of Greenfield, with the liberal view of presenting it to some public institution.

Six days after, another mass was discovered, half a mile north-west from Mr. Prince's. The search was induced by the confident persuasion of the neighbours that they heard it fall near the spot where it was actually found buried in the earth, weighing from seven to ten pounds. It was found by Gideon Hall and Isaac Fairchild. It was in small fragments, having fallen on a globular detached mass of gneiss rock, which it split in two, and by which it was itself shivered to pieces.

The same men informed us that they suspected another stone had fallen in the vicinity, as the report had been distinctly heard, and could be referred to a particular region somewhat to the east. Returning to the place, after an excursion of a few hours to another part of the town, we were gratified to find the conjecture verified, by the actual discovery of a mass of *thirteen pounds weight*, which had fallen half a mile to the north-east.

of Mr. Prince's. Having fallen in a ploughed field, without coming into contact with a rock, it was broken only into two principal pieces, one of which, possessing all the characters of the stone in a remarkable degree, we purchased; for it had now become an article of sale.—It was urged that it had pleased heaven to rain down this treasure upon them, and they would bring their thunderbolts to the best market they could. This was, it must be confessed, a wiser mode of managing the business than that which had been adopted by some others at an earlier period of these discoveries. Strongly impressed with the idea that these stones contained gold and silver, they subjected them to all the tortures of ancient alchemy, and the goldsmith's crucible, the forge, and the blacksmith's anvil, were employed in vain to elicit riches which existed only in the imagination.

Two miles south-east from Mr. Prince's, at the foot of Tashow hill, a fifth mass fell. Its fall was distinctly heard by Mr. Ephraim Porter and his family, who live within 40 rods of the place, and in full view. They saw a smoke rise from the spot, as they did also from the hill, where they are positive that another stone struck, as they heard it distinctly. At the time of the fall, having never heard of any such thing, they supposed that lightning had struck the ground; but after three or four days, hearing of the stones which had been found in their vicinity, they were induced to search, and the result was the discovery of a mass of stone in the road, at the place where they supposed the lightning had struck. It penetrated the ground to the depth of two feet in the deepest place; the hole was about twenty inches in diameter, and its margin was coloured blue from the powder of the stone struck off in its fall.

It was broken into fragments of moderate size, and from the best calculations might have weighed 20 or 25 pounds.

The hole exhibited marks of much violence, the turf being very much torn, and thrown about to some distance.

It is probable that the four stones last described were all projected at the second explosion, and should one be discovered on the neighbouring hill,\* we must without doubt refer it to the same avulsion.

3. Last of all, we hasten to what appears to have been the catastrophe of this wonderful phenomenon.

A mass of stone, far exceeding the united weight of all which we have hitherto described, fell in a field belonging to Mr. Elijah Seeley, and within 30 rods of his house.

A circumstance attended the fall of this

which seems to have been peculiar.—Mr. Elihu Staples, a man of integrity, lives on the hill at the bottom of which this body fell, and witnessed the first appearance, progress, and explosion of the meteor. After the last explosion, a rending noise like that of a whirlwind passed along to the east of his house and immediately over his orchard, which is on the declivity of the hill. At the same instant a streak of light passed over the orchard in a large curve, and seemed to pierce the ground. A shock was felt, and a report heard like that of a heavy body falling to the earth; but no conception being entertained of the real cause, (for no one in this vicinity, with whom we conversed, appeared to have ever heard of the fall of stones from the skies), it was supposed that lightning had struck the ground. Three or four hours after the event Mr. Seeley went into his field to look after his cattle.—He found that some of them had leaped into the adjoining enclosure, and all exhibited strong indications of terror. Passing on, he was struck with surprise at seeing a spot of ground which he knew to have been recently tilled over, all torn up, and the earth looking fresh, as if from recent violence.

Coming to the place, he found a great mass of fragments of a strange-looking stone, and immediately called for his wife, who was second on the ground.

Here were exhibited the most striking proofs of violent collision. A ridge of micaceous schistus lying nearly even with the ground, and somewhat inclining like the hill to the south-east, was shivered to pieces, to a certain extent, by the impulses of the stone, which thus received a still more oblique direction, and forced itself into the earth to the depth of three feet, tearing a hole of five feet in length and four feet and a half in breadth, and throwing large masses of turf and fragments of stone and earth to the distance of 50 and 100 feet. Had there been no meteor, no explosions, and no witnesses of the light and shock, it would have been impossible for any person contemplating the scene to doubt that a large and heavy body had really fallen from the skies with tremendous momentum.

This stone was all in fragments, none of which exceeded the size of a man's fist, and was rapidly dispersed by numerous visitors who carried it away at pleasure. Indeed we found it very difficult to obtain a sufficient supply of specimens of the various stones, an object which was at length accomplished principally by importunity and purchase. From the best information which we could obtain of the quantity of fragments of this last stone, compared with its specific gravity, we concluded that its weight could not have fallen much short of 200 pounds. All the stones, when first found, were friable, being easily broken between the fingers; this was espe-

\* Which has since been found, weighing thirty-six pounds and a quarter. I have seen and weighed it myself.—G. Burr.

cially the case where they had been buried in the moist earth, but by exposure to the air they gradually hardened. Such were the circumstances attending the fall of these singular masses. We have named living witnesses; the list of these may be augmented, but we consider the proof as sufficient to satisfy any rational mind. Further confirmation will be derived from the mineralogical description and chemical examination of these stones.

The specimens obtained from all the different places are perfectly similar. The most careless observer would instantly pronounce them portions of a common mass, and different from any of the stones commonly seen on this globe.

Of their form nothing very certain can be said, because only comparatively small fragments of the great body of the meteor have been obtained. Few of the specimens weigh one pound—most of them less than half a pound, and from that to the fraction of an ounce. Mr. Bronson's piece is the largest with which we are acquainted; we possess the next, which weighs six pounds, and is very perfect in its characteristic marks, and we have a good collection of smaller specimens, many of which are very instructive. They possess every irregular variety of form which might be supposed to arise from accidental fracture with violent force. On many of them, however, and chiefly on the large specimens, may be distinctly perceived portions of the external part of the meteor.

It is everywhere covered with a thin black crust, destitute of splendour, and bounded by portions of the large irregular curve which seems to have inclosed the meteoric mass. This curve is far from being uniform. It is sometimes depressed with concavities such as might be produced by pressing a soft and yielding substance. The surface of the crust feels harsh like the prepared fish-skin or shagreen. It gives sparks with steel. There are certain portions of the stones covered with the black crust, which appear not to have formed a part of the outside of the meteor, but to have received this coating in the interior parts, in consequence of fissures or cracks, produced probably by the intense heat to which the body seems to have been subjected. The specific gravity of the stone is 3.0, water being 1. The colour of the mass of the stone is principally a dark ash, or more properly a leaden colour. It is interspersed with distinct masses, from the size of a pin's head to the diameter of one or two inches, which are almost white, resembling in many instances the crystals of feldspar in some varieties of granite, and in that species of porphyry known by the name of *verd antique*.

The texture of the stone is granular and coarse, resembling some pieces of grit-stone. It cannot be broken by the fingers, but gives

a rough and irregular fracture with the hammer.

On inspecting the mass, four distinct kinds of matter may be perceived by the eye.

1. The stone is thickly interspersed with black globular masses, most of them spherical, some are oblong and irregular. The largest are of the size of a pigeon-shot, but generally they are much smaller. They can be detached with any pointed iron instrument, and leave a concavity in the stone. They are not attractable by the magnet, and can be broken with the hammer.

2. Masses of yellow pyrites may be observed. Some of them are of a brilliant golden colour, and are readily distinguished by the eye.

3. The whole stone is thickly interspersed with metallic points, many of them evident to the eye, and they appear numerous and distinct with a lens. Their colour is whitish, and was mistaken by the discoverers of the stone for silver. They appear to be chiefly malleable iron alloyed with nickel.

4. The lead-coloured mass which cements these things together, has been described already, and constitutes by far the greater part of the stone. After being wetted and exposed to the air, the stone becomes covered with numerous reddish spots, which do not appear in a fresh fracture, and arise manifestly from the rusting of the iron.

Finally, the stone has been analysed in the laboratory of this College according to the excellent instructions of Howard, Vanquelin, and Fourcroy. The analysis was hasty, and it ended only for the purpose of general information. The exact proportions, and the steps of the analysis, are reserved for more leisure, and may be given to the philosophical world hereafter. It is sufficient at present to observe that the stone appears to consist of the following ingredients:—*silex, iron, magnesia, nickel, sulphur*.

The two first constitute by far the greater part of the stone—the third is in considerable proportion, but much less than the others—the fourth is probably still less; and the sulphur exists in a small but indeterminate quantity.

Most of the iron is in a perfectly metallic state; the whole stone attracts the magnet, and this instrument takes up a large proportion of it when pulverized. Portions of metallic iron may be separated, so large that they can be readily extended under the hammer. Some of the iron is in combination with sulphur in the pyrites, and probably most of the iron is alloyed by nickel.

It remains to be observed that this account of the appearances of the stone accords very exactly with the descriptions, now become considerably numerous, of similar bodies which have fallen in other countries at various

periods; and with specimens which one of us has inspected, of stones that have fallen in India, France, and Scotland. The chemical analysis also proves that their composition is the same; and it is well known to mineralogists and chemists that no such stones have been found among the productions of this globe.

The falling of stones from the clouds is an event which has frequently happened in Europe, in Asia, and in South America. The accounts of such phenomena were, for a long time, rejected by philosophers, as the offspring of ignorance and superstition. Several facts of this kind, however, within a few years, have been proved by evidence so unexceptionable, as to overcome the most obstinate incredulity. It is now admitted not only that such phenomena have existed in modern times, but that the accounts of similar events in former ages are in a high degree probable.

Within fifteen years past the falling of similar bodies, under similar circumstances, has happened in Portugal, Bohemia, France, Great Britain, India, and South America.

To account for the existence of these stones, various theories have been formed by philosophers. Some have supposed them to be only common stones struck with lightning and partly melted. But this theory has now no advocate. A less fanciful hypothesis is, that they are masses of matter thrown from volcanoes. But to this there are serious objections. No such bodies are found near the craters of volcanoes, or are known to be projected from them. And in many instances these bodies have fallen several hundred and even several thousand miles from any known volcano.

Some philosophers have supposed that these stones are thrown from terrestrial comets. Not to mention any other objection to this hypothesis, it will by no means account for such a phenomenon as appeared at Sienna in 1794, when stones descended, not from a moving meteor, but from a luminous cloud. Other philosophers, ascribing to these stones an origin still more extraordinary, suppose them to be projected from the moon.

The subject must be acknowledged to be involved in much obscurity, and the phenomenon, till we are possessed of more facts and better observations, must be considered as inexplicable.

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ACCOUNT OF THE MAGNETIC MOUNTAIN  
OF CANNAY: BY GEORGE DEMPSTER, OF  
DUNNICHEN, ESQ.

Cannay is an island of ten or twelve miles in circumference, with an excellent harbour. In it is a hill of some height, called the Compass Hill, in which there is a little hole dug about a foot or two in depth. A com-

pass placed in this hole is instantly disturbed, and in a short time veers about to the eastward, till at last the north point settles itself in a due southerly direction, and remains there. At a very little distance from this hole, perhaps on the very edge of it, the needle recovers its usual position.

This singular circumstance was known when Martin wrote his account of the island, and is taken notice of by him. He indeed says the compass then settled at due east, which is also curious. What increases the singularity of this alteration in the needle, is a discovery lately made by Hector M'Neil, Esq. tacksman of the island. He mentioned the circumstances to us, and Lord Bredalbane, Sir Adam Ferguson, Mr. Isaac Hawkins Browne, and the rest of the company, went to examine the fact. The harbour on the north side is formed by a bold rock of basalt, which may be about a half a mile below, and to the southward of the Compass Hill, of which this rock is a continuation. We rowed under this rock, and when the boat reached its centre, immediately under the rock, and almost touching it, the north point of our compass veered about, and settled at due south, and remained there: this experiment was frequently repeated with the same success; but this effect was confined also to a very small part of the rock, which seemed to us directly south from the hole on Compass Hill. At a little distance, on either side, the needle recovered its usual position. His lordship then directed the boat to row with great quickness past the rock, when, upon our crossing the place which had before affected the needle, it was again affected during the passage, though very quick, and recovered soon after passing this point. We could hardly venture to assign any cause for these appearances, but by supposing something magnetical in the rock, extending the whole distance from the Compass Hill to the headland at the mouth of the harbour. If this should prove to be the case, we had no scruple in pronouncing this to be the largest loadstone as yet discovered in the world. A part of the rock was broken off at the very spot where this affection of the needle was observed, and was applied to the compass when removed from the rock, but it seemed to produce no effect upon the needle whatsoever: also, the compass was carried about the length of the boat from the rock, and it was also placed in the same line on the opposite side of the harbour, at about a quarter of a mile's distance; neither of these experiments produced any effect on the needle.

In this island there are many columnar appearances, not unlike to Staffa; and several, both straight and bent, and every way as regular, which seems also to have like Sta'a, escaped observation till very lately.

## SPECIMENS OF DUTCH INDUSTRY.

*Extract of a Report from the Minister for the Interior to the King of Holland, dated Utrecht, June 28, 1808, after a public Exhibition of sundry Specimens of National Industry, produced in Holland.*

[Resumed from p. 1170, Vol. IV.]

## CARPETING AND FLOOR-CLOTH.

The quality of the floor-cloth, manufactured in this country, has, for some years, been considerably improved; and the Dutch carpet manufactures, although totally different from those in other countries, and not yet arrived at that state which might bear to be compared with them, deserve, however, in general, to be distinctly noticed. The commissioners, at the same time as they have expressed their approbation of the different qualities and patterns sent to them, distinguish with particular satisfaction the manufactory of P. Haan, at Hilversum, which, according to the pieces manufactured there, and sent to the exhibition, has not only maintained its reputation, but has also undergone considerable improvements; and the commissioners have on that account, and as a further encouragement, awarded to the said manufacturer the silver prize of honour.

## HATS.

P. M. Smelders, of the house of E. F. Vander Hout and Son, of Geerbreiedenberg, having sent in some very good specimens of hats, at moderate prices, the commissioners have awarded to him the silver prize of honour. The commissioners have likewise thought proper to mention in an honourable and distinguished manner, J. Eroyk Aarts and Co. of Amersfoort, who have also forwarded various samples of hats to the exhibition, and whose manufactory, though only established in February, 1807, bids very fair for success.

## WROUGHT SILKS AND VELVET.

The original materials used in the silk and velvet manufactures, being entirely the produce of other countries, the wrought silks and velvet sent to the exhibition have therefore justly excited the admiration of the spectators. The extension of this branch of national industry is of the utmost importance to the manufactures established in this country; as it is no longer doubtful but the above-mentioned articles may be manufactured in this kingdom of as good a quality as those of any other part of the world. J. La Coste, Widow P. Van Walree, and Co. and D. Van Lennep Coster, of Amsterdam, having sent in some beautiful pieces of wrought silk and velvet, made in their manufactures, which, as well in quality and richness of colours as in moderation of price, may vie with foreign productions, the commissioners have awarded to each of those manufacturers a silver prize

of honour. They have further mentioned in an honourable and distinguished manner, Prinsen Ramaer Vander Loo, and Co. of Helmont, for having sent patterns of silk-velvet-ribbon, made in their manufactory, which, although recently established, appears to have been considerably extended; and likewise of J. C. Wiedebosch, of Amsterdam, for having sent in an assortment of silk stockings of a very good quality: it is, however, particularly recommended that the said manufacturers would use their utmost endeavours to equal the fineness of similar articles produced abroad.

## HEMP, FLAX, CORDAGE, AND THREAD.

The cord and rope manufactures are of a different nature, they not being obliged to draw their original materials entirely from foreign countries. The importance and excellence of those manufactures, already established in this country, for so many years, is sufficiently acknowledged; and it is with peculiar satisfaction that the commissioners have observed from the excellent workmanship and moderate prices of the different sorts of cordage sent in by C. J. Moleman Van Brienza, of Gouda, that the cord manufactures of this country have by no means lost their ancient celebrity, and that nothing but peace and commerce is required to raise them to their former state of prosperity.—Among the cordage sent in by the above-mentioned manufactory, the log-lines deserve particular notice, as having been brought to such a state of perfection, that they equal in every respect those of other countries. To this maker the commissioners have awarded the silver prize of honour. The utility of the flax manufactures is also generally known: the original materials used therein are likewise the produce of our own soil. The samples of Dutch flax sent to the exhibition by W. Vollenhoven and Son, of Rotterdam, having, on account of their excellent dressing, attracted particular notice, the commissioners have awarded to them the silver prize of honour.

The thread-manufactories also properly belong to this country; Dutch thread being every where acknowledged to excel that made in other countries. F. W. Loutermans, of Bois-le-Duc, has sent a considerable number of samples of variously assorted thread. The excellence of the different articles made in this manufactory, as well the vast extent of the manufactory itself, which gives employment to more than two thousand persons, having attracted the notice of the commissioners, they have conferred upon the said master the silver prize of honour. The commissioners have, however, at the same time, expressed their regret that no other thread manufacturers have thought proper to send their productions to this exhibition.

## LINEN CLOTH, TABLE LINEN, AND DIMITY.

Dutch table and other linen, has been noted for a length of time; and articles of this description, made in this country, are eagerly sought after by the greatest part of Europe. Their reputation is so well established, and the number of manufactories where those articles are made, is still so considerable, that the commissioners have been extremely surprised at the small number who have sent specimens of their labours to this exhibition.—The commissioners have therefore been obliged to content themselves with mentioning in an honourable and distinguished manner, the following manufacturers, in expectation that at a future exhibition others may be excited to send in their works, and thereby co-operate in accomplishing the grand and salutary object of this institution: viz. B. Bruins and Son, of Hengelo, particularly on account of their linen cloth; Widow P. Bogais and Son, of Helmont, on account of their table linen; and B. Bavinck and Son, of Almelo, who have sent to the exhibition patterns of dimity.

## CALICO.

The calico manufactories, which formerly used to be an important branch of national industry, are, for the present, generally in a less prosperous state, which is particularly to be attributed to the want of raw cotton, as well as to the stagnation of trade and navigation.

The spinning of cotton, by means of machinery, is an object of the utmost importance, and which in this country, is still open to material and considerable improvement; it was therefore peculiarly gratifying to observe, from the different samples sent to the exhibition, that sundry manufacturers have begun to apply themselves to this branch, with every prospect of success.

The samples of cotton, spun by means of machinery, and sent to the exhibition by the brothers Schophaus, of Enschede, having been found of a peculiarly excellent quality, those brothers have been deemed worthy of the silver prize of honour.—The commissioners have further mentioned in an honourable and distinguished manner, G. A. Versteeg and Co. of Zutphen, for having sent in a considerable assortment of printed calico, of a very good quality. They have likewise considered the samples sent in by the following manufacturers as worthy of being inserted in their report: a piece of printed calico by A. Muller and Son, of Nieuwer Amstel, the milled and checked woollen stuff, and the Molton cotton counterpane, by L. Janse Rein, of Hiloersum, and the piece of Molton cotton in imitation of that manufactured in England by R. S. Das, of the same place.

## PAPER.

The Dutch paper manufactories have been brought to such a state of perfection, that different sorts of paper made in this country may justly vie with that manufactured abroad. But, notwithstanding the great number of paper manufactories in this kingdom, very few of them have sent specimens of their industry. The samples sent by the following manufacturers are in the meantime sufficient proofs that the paper made in this country still deserves to be reckoned among the best that is fabricated anywhere: and as these samples are very good of their sort, the commissioners have mentioned each of these manufacturers in an honourable and distinguished manner, viz. Sankool of Zaandyk, for samples of atlas and royal drawing paper, and some post and writing paper: Fecielleteau De Bruin and Co. of Boxel and J. Noning and Son of Zaandyk, who have sent to the exhibition various kinds of vellum paper, of a very good quality: also Stolp and Lutg, of West Luar, for some stained paper for flowers, being a first experiment.

## LEATHER.

The leather manufactories of this country, have already, for a great many years, been in a very flourishing state, and form no inconsiderable part of the national productions. The improvements effected by recent discoveries in chemistry have likewise been adopted among them, with every prospect of success.

The manufacturing of what is called morocco or printed and stained calf's leather, was however not so well known in this country. The samples of this art sent to the exhibition by the widow S. F. Helb of Amsterdam have therefore caused very great surprise and satisfaction: these samples are so beautiful, and the dressing (after having been examined by persons well acquainted therewith), has been found so excellent, that there is not the least doubt but the produce of this manufactory, the first and only one within our knowledge, of this kind, in the kingdom, may easily vie with that made in other countries, and is by no means inferior to the morocco leather produced in Turkey or England, while the prices in proportion to the superior quality of this leather have been found very moderate. The golden prize of honour has been therefore very justly awarded to this manufacturer. The commissioners have moreover considered it as their duty to mention the following manufacturers in an honourable and distinguished manner: viz. G. S. Revink of Lochem for having sent in some very well tanned hides; L. M. Maryne and Co. of Graave, on account of some very well dressed boot legs; and M. Vonsiuga of Groningen who has sent various articles made of tawed leather. The manufacturers of I. Schulz of Zeyot, mem-

ber of the society of United Brethren; and J. W. Rosbach of the Hague have also been deemed worthy of being noticed.

#### IRON.

C. A. Jordaeus and Co. of Deventer, have sent to the exhibition various specimens of the produce of their iron foundry, wherof the greatest number was extremely well finished. —As those founders use the ore which is found below the fruitful surface of the ground, in many places in that neighbourhood, (which is very pernicious to agriculture), the commissioners have been particularly induced to mention them in an honourable and most distinguished manner.

#### COPPER.

B. W. Krepel of Voorst in Guelderland, has sent in several specimens of wrought copper, of superior workmanship, such as bottoms and side pieces, and also some sheeting pieces. The excellent workmanship of the bottom of a kettle of 4 feet 5 inches with the sides, deserves particular notice. To this manufacturer, the commissioners have awarded the silver prize of honour; they have likewise mentioned in an honourable manner I. P. Vermaas of Utrecht, pin manufacturer.

#### WROUGHT SILVER.

The commissioners have thought it their duty to mention in their report the manufactory of P. Verberne of Helmont, who, by means of an instrument of his own invention, has manufactured the silver plates for the thimbles sent by him to the exhibition.

#### BUTTONS.

A. Van Pesch of Utrecht, has sent to the exhibition various assortments of black and brown basket buttons, also white bone buttons. The importance of this manufactory, which employs a great number of hands, and the great demand for the said articles, on account of their excellent quality, and moderate prices, are the principal motives that have induced the commissioners to award to this manufacturer the silver prize of honour.

#### JOINERS' WORK.

The joiners' work sent in by I. H. Schmidt, member of the society of the United Brethren of Zeyst, has been noticed in the report of the commissioners.

#### CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS.

Among the products of Dutch industry, chemical preparations have always held a distinguished place, and the specimens sent to the exhibition are sufficient to maintain the celebrity of those important manufactories which justly claim the preference to those of a great many many other countries. The various excellent chemical preparations, prepared and sent in by G. Dommer and Co. of Amsterdam deserve particular notice.

The vermilion prepared in this country is noted all over Europe.

The sal ammoniac, the sal mirabile Glauberi, mercurialia, the refined camphor, borax, and saltpetre sent to the exhibition have appeared to the commissioners to be of a very good quality; they have also recommended the use of Roman alum to painters. To those makers the commissioners have awarded the silver prize of honour.—The following have been mentioned in an honourable manner: I. M. Comaita, of Amsterdam, on account of the excellent carmine which he has sent to the exhibition; P. De Hans, of Meppel, who has sent in some beautiful Prussian blue; and D. Van Vostenhout and Co. of Thiel, who prepare some very excellent materials for painting, and sell them at a moderate price.

#### HARD SOAP, CANDLES, WAX.

D. I. Boursquet and Co. of Delft, are the first who have successfully imitated in this country the hard soap manufactured at Bristol, and that manufactured at Marseilles: the commissioners have expressed their approbation of the two samples of hard soap sent in by those manufacturers, and have, on account of their excellent quality, awarded to them the silver prize of honour.

The commissioners have moreover mentioned in an honourable manner Brouwer and Son, of Zeyst, who continue to keep their manufactory of mould candles, soap-balls, &c. in considerable repute, and also B. C. Kalken of Zeyst, who has sent samples of very good glue.

#### GLASS AND PORCELAIN.

The national glass manufactories, particularly those that make various kinds of bottles, are by no means unimportant; and the considerable exportation of blown green glass exported, in time of peace, is a sufficient proof that foreigners know how to appreciate the manufacture of Dutch glass.

Havart and Co. of Delft, have, in addition to some very good bottles, sent to the exhibition various kind of retorts and other glass instruments for chemical experiments. The specimens, some of them of considerable magnitude, sent in by these manufacturers, have given much satisfaction; and in expectation that they will answer when put to the trial, and for farther encouragement, the commissioners have conferred on them the silver prize of honour.

Dommer and Co. are the proprietors of the only porcelain manufactory that exists in this country. The specimens sent to the exhibition, cannot be compared to what is manufactured abroad, especially in France; and in order to enable this manufactory to vie with those established in foreign countries, it is absolutely necessary that the proprietors should improve the form and lower the price of the

articles, especially those of a large size. However, in consideration of the praise-worthy industry of these artists, and as an encouragement for their future exertions, the commissioners have thought proper to confer on them the silver prize of honour.

#### EARTHEN WARE, TOBACCO PIPES, BRICKS.

The manufactoryes of earthen-ware, as well as the brick kilns in this country, form a considerable branch of our national industry, and may be classed among those manufactoryes that have been brought to a very great degree of excellence, and are likewise in a very flourishing condition.

L. Gibbon, of Gouda, has sent in various assortments of what is called Frankfort earthenware, the excellence whereof is universally acknowledged. The commissioners have thought proper to confer on those manufactoryes, especially, on account of their constant exertions and industry, the silver prize of honour: also to mention in an honourable manner I. A. Augustyn of Berg op Zoom, earthenware manufacturer, who has sent to the exhibition a considerable quantity of black earthenware, the price whereof was very moderate: also the widow E. Brands, of Lathum, in Guelderland, on account of the stones made in this manufactory which are of the greatest utility in malt houses.

The exten<sup>n</sup> of the tobacco-pipe manufactoryes, which in the city of Gouda employ more than six thousand people, and, in time of peace, form an article of considerable exportation, make the tobacco-pipes an object of great importance: on account of the excellent mode of preparing the clay, the fine polish, and beautiful form, the commissioners have thought it their duty to mention in their report the samples of tobacco-pipes sent in and manufactured by H. H. and A. Herbes of Gouda.

#### NEW VOLCANO IN THE AZORES.

*Letter from John B. Dabney, Esq. Consul of the United States of America, to a Friend at St Michael's, dated Fayal, June 25, 1808.*

Dear Sir:—A phenomenon has occurred here not unusual in former ages, but of which there has been no example of late years: it was well calculated to inspire terror, and has been attended with the destruction of lives and property. On Sunday, the 1st of May, at one p. m. walking in the balcony of my house at St. Anthony, I heard noises like the report of heavy cannon at a distance, and concluded there was some sea engagement in the vicinity of the island. But soon after, casting my eyes towards the island of St. George's, ten leagues distant, I perceived a dense column of smoke rising to an immense

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height; it was soon judged that a volcano had burst out about the centre of that island, and this was rendered certain when night came on, the fire exhibiting an awful appearance. Being desirous of viewing this wonderful exertion of nature, I embarked on the 3d of May, accompanied by the British Consul, and ten other gentlemen, for St. George's; we ran over in five hours, and arrived at Vellas, the principal town, at eleven a. m. We found the poor inhabitants perfectly panic-struck, and wholly given up to religious ceremonies and devotion. We learned that the fire of the 1st of May had broken out in a ditch in the mid<sup>t</sup> of fertile pastures, three leagues S. E. of Vellas, and had immediately formed a crater, in size about twenty-four acres. In two days it had thrown out cinders or small pumice stones, that a strong N. E. wind had propelled southerly; and when, independent of the mass accumulated round the crater, had covered the earth from one foot to four feet in depth, half a league in width, and three leagues in length; then passing the channel five leagues, had done some injury to the east point of Pico. The fire of this large crater had nearly subsided, but in the evening preceding our arrival, another small crater had opened, one league north of the large one, and only two leagues from Vellas. After taking some refreshment, we visited the second crater; the sulphureous smoke of which, driven southerly, rendered it impracticable to attempt approaching the large one. When we came within a mile of the crater, we found the earth rent in every direction, and as we approached nearer, some of the chasms were six feet wide; by leaping over some of these chasms, and making windings to avoid the larger ones, we at length arrived within two hundred yards of the spot; and saw, in the middle of a pasture, distinctly, at intervals, when the thick smoke which swept the earth lighted up a little. The mouth of it was only about fifty yards in circumference; the fire seemed struggling for vent; the force, with which a pale blue flame issued forth, resembled a powerful steam engine, multiplied a hundred fold; the noise was deafening; the earth where we stood had a tremulous motion, the whole island seemed convulsed, horrid bellowings were occasionally heard from the bowels of the earth, and earthquakes were frequent. After remaining here about ten minutes we returned to town; the inhabitants had mostly quitted their houses, and remained in the open air, or under tents. We passed the night at Vellas, and the next morning went by water to Ursolina, a small sea-port town, two leagues south of Vellas, and viewed that part of the country covered with the cinders before-mentioned, and which has turned the most valuable vineyards in the

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island into a frightful desert. On the same day, (the 4th of May) we returned to Fayal, and on the 5th and succeeding days, from twelve to fifteen small volcanos broke out in the fields we had traversed on the 3d, from the chasms before described, and threw out a quantity of lava, which travelled on slowly towards Vellas. The fire of those small craters subsided, and the lava ceased running about the 11th of May; on which day the large volcano, that had lain dormant for nine days, burst forth again like a roaring lion, with horrid belchings, distinctly heard at twelve leagues distance, throwing up prodigious large stones, and an immense quantity of lava, illuminating at night the whole island. This continued with tremendous force, until the 5th of June, exhibiting the awful yet magnificent spectacle of a perfect river of fire, (distinctly seen from Fayal,) running into the sea. On that day, (the 5th) we experienced that its force began to fail, and, in a few days after, it ceased entirely. The distance of the crater from the sea is about four miles, and its elevation about 3,500 feet.

The lava inundated and swept away the town of Ursulina, its plantations, country-houses and cottages adjacent, as well as the farm-houses, throughout its course. It, as usual, gave timely notice of its approach, and most of the inhabitants fled; some few, however, remained in the vicinity of it too long, endeavouring to save their furniture and effects, and were scalded by flashes of steam, which, without injuring their clothes, took off not only their skin but their flesh. About sixty persons were thus miserably scalded, some of whom died on the spot, or in a few days after. Numbers of cattle shared the same fate. The Judge and principal inhabitants left the island very early. The consternation and anxiety were for some days so great among the people, that even their domestic concerns were abandoned, and, amidst plenty they were in danger of starving. Supplies of ready baked bread were sent from hence to their relief, and large boats were dispatched to bring away the inhabitants, who had lost their dwellings. In short, the island, heretofore rich in cattle, corn, and wine, is nearly ruined, and a scene of greater desolation and distress has seldom been witnessed in any country.

\* \* \* We recommend a particular inquiry into the above event to our countrymen; and shall be happy to communicate any authentic observations made upon it. Inquiries of this kind are not only interesting to natural philosophers, but to navigators also. Minutes made describing them, should note the hour of the day, state of the weather, and other special circumstances.

CHARACTER OF NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE,  
BY JUDGE HARDINGE.

THE learned judge in expressing to the grand jury of Brecon, at the late assizes, his hope, that they would address his Majesty on his magnanimous conduct towards Spain, thus truly spoke of the tyrant of the Continent:—

“ A tyrant, whom nothing but the sword can meet—who violates every engagement—betrays every confidence—has polluted every thing he has touched—and is in a human shape, the pestilence not only of the legitimate government, but of the moral world. He has been compared, by depraved or timid sycophants, to Alexander and Cæsar. The compliment is basely false; those criminal heroes, in their frenzy of ambition, had *lucid intervals* of clemency, of graceful conduct, and of social virtue:—nothing of the kind has ever yet escaped from him.—His resemblance to our usurper, Cromwell, is a little more close; but *he* was an observer of treaties, and kept his enemies at bay by his arms—not by the terror of his *friendship*, (the worst of all *this* tyrant's *ennemis*).—Amongst his accumulated perfidies, let me offer to your notice (in a bird's-eye view) his conduct in Spain:—

“ Shew me his picture! let me see his eyes!—  
“ That when I note another man like *him*,  
“ I may avoid him.”

He was the ally of Spain—he was debtor to that power for important services—he obtained its confidence—he disunited the King from the Heir-Apparent, his own son—he made that son *his hero*—he fomented this family discord into a civil war—he then took upon himself the office of a mediator, with an army at his heels—erected an intermediate government in a subordinate Janissary's hand, and poured his French troops into the capital of the empire. He took the King, the Heir-Apparent, the Queen of Spain, with him; he bound them hand and foot—he made the King and his Heir successively abdicate their crown, when they were as free as—the felon who is confined in your gaol; he made—(oh! infamy of horror!) this queen bastardize her own legitimate son, and brand herself as a degraded prostitute!!!—He then quoted these very infamies against them in Spain, as proving them unworthy to return, and base to their country. Opposed in the detestable perfidies, he murdered thousands of Spaniards in cold blood, and at last insulted that high-spirited nation with his infamously brother's election, by him, to the vacant throne! It is this man we are to fight; our deliverance and that of Europe are combined—we are to fight him locally in Spain.”

REVOLUTION AND RESOLUTION AT  
GREINA GREEN :*Or, the fickle Goddess fixed as Fute.*

In Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 1033, may be seen some account of the most venerable the High Priest of this village sacred to Hymen. Late advices from thence acquaint us that the same revolutionary spirit, which overthrows empires, has transposed the scene of hymenial union from Gretna Green to the adjoining hamlet of Springfield, lately built by Sir J. Maxwell. It seems that the present landlady of the chief inn, called Gretna Hall, (the ancient temple sacred to the rites and institutions of the hand-uniting deity;) and where the same learned practitioner has acquitted himself to the delight of all comers, for more than half a century,) has taken some objection, (but of what nature, it's past the wit of man to devise,) against the long-established ceremonies which have rendered Gretna famous. She has therefore issued a prohibitory order, which has of late been most rigidly enforced: "That no young travelling couples, driving up the avenue in immoderate haste, should be received under her roof."—The consequence has been, that the whole *conjugal run* of business from the English road has been to Springfield, where two (miserable, say some) public houses, the King's Head, and the Maxwell Arms, hold out their opposition signals of reception: to these the post boys of the Bush Inn, and the Coffee-house at Carlisle, drive, in support of adverse interests. Centrally opposite to both dwells Joseph Paisley, the well-known Priest of Hymen, employing his time and talents in the mysteries of his *sacred profession*. A man named David Long presumptuously set up against him, professionally, a short time since, in hope of sharing in the emoluments of this *ritual*; but this David Long though he vapours as if he were somebody, and affects to prefix at full length the imposing title *Reverend* to his name, yet has not been able to supersede the authorities and to nullify the advantages, which a long continuance of possession confers on the hitherto immortal Joseph. Fortune, notwithstanding all her caprices, and blind though she be, as some assert who have seen her, yet is not so neglectful of former favourites as to withdraw her bounties from one who has been indescribably serviceable to greater numbers of her votaries than any other *minister* in the British Isles. Fortune therefore reserves all *ladies of fortune* for Father Paisley; and if David Long does now and then clumsily rivet the indissoluble chain, it is only on such applicans as Fortune does not acknowledge. We refer to our former article for a description of the habits, abilities, and qualifications, of the venerable, useful, and worthy Father Paisley: but are sorry to learn that he has lately assimil-

lated his personal appearance a somewhat too closely to certain of the *soi-disant religious orders* of Popery, we mean particularly that of the brotherhood of Elias, alias the *barefooted* Carmelites: as report affirms, that he has for sometime past been observed to approach the threshold of the sacred fane with scarcely shoe or *sole*. That he adopted the true Highland custom of great frugality in the article of breeches we knew; but that he should now, after the surprizing and prodigious run of luck he has had for so many years, from true protestant customers, who sought his aid against sundry human weaknesses and frailties, incline to such conformity to any of the superstitions of the — of Babylon, we must acknowledge, fills us with alternately prevalent grief and astonishment, each of them far, very far—"too big for utterance." Let this failing of so great a character be recorded among the marvels of our times, and stand as a warning to all zealous Protestants, however invincible they may suppose their principles to be, lest they also swerve from the steadiness of their profession, and lest *Tendimus in Latium* be written on them.

We are not, however, altogether without hope, that the motives of this exemplary character may in this instance have been misunderstood, as we know there are those who have misunderstood the orthography he thinks proper to adopt, and have criticised it unmercifully, without having the sense to perceive that it is a *New System of Writing the English Language*, which Mr. Paisley has long been intent on introducing, for the improvement of this degenerate generation. Aristotle himself, as well as Mr. Paisley, has been subject to the misfortune of being maltreated by ignorant commentators, although they indeed assumed all the airs of deeply-practised Grecians: but we would have these wonderous Hellenists to know—if they be capable of so much knowledge—that their Greek will not avail them in *parsing* Mr. Paisley's sentences: and as to what they affect to call erudition—he bids it defiance. That his system, when perfected, will have its beauties, is abundantly manifest from a short specimen, that we shall subjoin, in the form of a certificate, which form, as our readers have been heretofore instructed, is not a studied composition, but wholly immediate—off hand, or, as the learned say—*prorenata*.

"This to satisfy all persons who may be concerned, that on—*from the parish of* —*and, —from the parish of* —*in England*, and both comes before me declayred themselves to be single persons, and hereby now married by the forme of the Kirk of Scotland and agreeble to the Church of England; and therefore giving under my hande this 23d day of June, 1808.

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Jos. PAISLEY."

## ON SPONTANEOUS IGNITION: WITH EXPERIMENTS.

[Abstracted from a Paper on Madding Cotton Thread, and Dyeing the Adrianople Red, by J. M. Haussman. *Annales de Chimie.* Vol. XLVIII. p. 233.]

THE recent calamity at Covent Garden Theatre, has led to various conjectures as to its cause. Whether it was occasioned by carelessness in carrying about candles, or in leaving them burning, by forgetfulness, which are too commonly the origin of such misfortunes, or whether by accidental communication with some flying spark, has engaged much inquiry. We have hinted at the possibility of another cause, supposing it to have begun in the Mechanist's work-room, and as very few persons are aware of the great number of articles that, in certain states, or in combination, or connection with others, are capable of spontaneous ignition, and as this subject is of great practical importance, we take the present opportunity of introducing it, and recommending it to special attention.

It is well known that certain experiments on this subject have long been exhibited among philosophical amusements: The kneading of iron filings with water, will produce considerable heat, in a short time, and under favourable circumstances, the explosion, which is a sort of volcano in miniature, will follow in a few hours. There are liquids, which, by commixture, burst instantly into flame, and we have seen turpentine varnish yield dangerous fumes on the accession of nitric acid: the more dangerous because highly volatile.

Some years ago, very mischievous tricks were played in the public streets, by boys, who dropped liquids on the cotton garments of women, by which they were speedily set in a blaze. We recollect to have read of a frigate burnt at Petersburgh, by the unusually heated rays of the sun falling on the mast: the composition which the mast was *payed* with took fire: and this spread to the vessel. The cause being deemed worthy of inquiry, various experiments were instituted by order of the Czarina then reigning to prove the fact.

In Panorama, Vol. III. p. 385, accounts from Petersburgh state, that mats which had been oiled, took fire from the great intensity of the sun's beams: and in p. 165 of the present volume may be seen an instance which appears to be of a similar kind, in the entire destruction of the theatre at Konigsburgh.

On this subject too particular details are not without danger of being misapplied by the malicious, and more frequently still by the wanton and inconsiderate. Practical chemists

know that we might enumerate many substances which, alone, are harmless, but, being brought into actual contact with others, and so remaining for any length of time, are capable of bursting out into flames. Those who are not in the habits of such inquiries, we would merely remind of what they hear or see, almost every summer, in the instances of hay stacked in great quantities while too green. This, in small parcels, would be safe; but in masses sufficiently large to deny access of external air, is dangerous, and not seldom destructive. The frequent instances of cotton mills being burnt, without any explicable cause, have led us to guess, that, they may, in some instances at least, have been fired from spontaneous ignition: and we take this opportunity of inserting a history of such effects, and of experiments made to illustrate them. This may shew the necessity for more caution than has hitherto been used, in a great number of processes, connected with our manufactures. We shall be happy to think, that our article may in any instance prove preventive of such a dreadful calamity as a conflagration; which is never more destructive than when it originates in causes not suspected, and in places deemed perfectly secure.

"In order to see whether red (dyed) cotton, which was not sufficiently fixed, might be rendered so by impregnating it with a mixture of an alkaline solution of alumine and boiled linseed oil, containing an excess of the oil, drying it, and then boiling it a very long while in bran water, I mixed the alkaline solution of alumine in the proportion of an eighth, a twelfth, and a sixteenth of boiled linseed oil. With this mixture I impregnated a few hanks of dyed cotton, which, after being left to dry a whole summer's day in the open air, were laid on a rush-bottomed chair, that stood in the window of my closet. Finding myself indisposed that day, I went to bed at seven o'clock. My children went into my closet for some papers, an hour after I had left it, and perceived no heat or smell in the cotton, to indicate a commencement of burning. All the workmen had gone to bed, and were fast asleep, when one of the watchmen of the bleaching ground, seeing a great light in my closet, gave the alarm of fire, and roused us all between twelve and one o'clock. My sons, knowing that I was not able to get out of bed, and unwilling to lose time in searching for the key, broke open the door of the closet, which was in a detached, uninhabited building. They went in, notwithstanding the thick smoke and insupportable smell of the oily combustion; and found the chair with the cotton burning so furiously, that the flames rose to the ceiling, and had already cracked the glass, and set fire to the window-frame. They at once presumed,

that this commencement of a fire could proceed only from the spontaneous inflammation of the cotton impregnated with boiled oil, since no one ever went into the closet with a lighted pipe, or any thing else burning.

" As I found, that several persons belonging to the manufactory did not credit this explanation, I again impregnated a few dozen hanks of some old cotton, that had not been well dyed, in the same manner as I had done the cotton that was burned. These I set to dry in a similar manner in the open air; and as it threatened to rain, ordered them to be hung upon a line under a penthouse, directing one of the watchmen to look at it every quarter of an hour during the night, and throw it into a bucket of water, as soon as he perceived it begin to heat. But this man could not believe the possibility of the cotton's taking fire of itself, as he afterward confessed to me, and walked through the manufactory without once looking at the penthouse. At length however he returned to lie down, and found by the great light he saw, that what I had foretold, in case he was negligent, had taken place. Finding the cotton as well as the line was burned, he took the bucket of water to extinguish the posts, which were already on fire.

" Though these two accidents did not at all surprise me, I could the less forgive myself for the first, as, in order to prevent similar accidents, I had made some experiments on spontaneous combustions at a public-house fifteen years before. On that occasion I had spoken of the probability of fires being occasioned by heated substances, or substances that have a tendency to heat, and which are thoughtlessly put in places capable of being set on fire. The substances I mentioned to those of the company, who were not sufficiently acquainted with the phenomena of spontaneous combustion, were roasted coffee and chocolate nuts; fermented plants; ointments made with metallic oxides put hot into wooden barrels; bales of raw cotton, as well as *woollen yarn or cloth packed up warm, and even linen when ironed, and put away in drawers while hot*; and lastly substances of every kind impregnated with boiling oil, as silk or cotton. I showed them besides, that in all circumstances where the oxygen of the atmosphere is rapidly attracted and absorbed by any cause, the caloric or heat, which serves as a base to the oxygen, and gives it the properties of a gas, is given out in such abundance, that, if the absorbing substance be capable of taking fire, or surrounded by inflammable matters, spontaneous combustion will take place.

" To confirm what I had said of the theory of these sorts of combustions to those present, who were not familiar with chemical operations, I performed the following experiments.

1. The inflammation of a mixture of sulphur

and iron filings kneaded with water. 2. That of boiled linseed oil by highly concentrated nitric acid. 3. That of phosphorus by atmospheric air, as well as in pure oxygen gas, placed for this purpose on a china saucer over boiling water, in order to separate its particles by fusion without having recourse to rubbing it. 4. That of phosphurated hydrogen gas by the contact of the atmosphere, an imitation of the Jack-with-a-lantern. 5. The combustion of pyrophorus, thrown into the open air, and into pure oxygen gas. 6. The reduction of roasted bran, put hot into a coarse bag, to an ignited coally mass by the action of the atmospheric air.

" I was not ignorant, that essential or volatile oils become resinous, and that drying oils boiled with metallic oxides grow thick and even hard by their combination with oxygen; and this was the reason why my hanks of cotton, impregnated with a mixture of boiled linseed oil, were exposed a whole day to the air, hung separately on poles: but I supposed they were then saturated with oxygen, and consequently incapable of occasioning the least accident. I felt myself so secure in this respect, that I have several times dried a great deal of oiled cotton in hot rooms; and it was owing to chance alone, that it was never put together, till the moment when it was washed in order to be dyed.

" I must not omit to observe likewise, that among the cotton I had burned, there was some both times, that had been impregnated with the mixture of weak lixivium of carbonate of soda and boiled linseed oil in the proportion of an eighth, a twelfth, and a sixteenth part. It remains to be proved, whether this cotton will take fire sooner than that which is impregnated with a mixture of the alkaline solution of alumine and boiled linseed oil in the same proportions."

#### JEWISH NAUTICAL FORTITUDE.

[Communicated by one of the Parties.]

About the year 1796, two or three Jews came over from Poland, for the purposes of trade, of which second-hand clothing formed a considerable part. After having made their purchases, they shipped them on board a Prussian vessel, bound from London to Dantick, and accompanied them for their better security. At the distance of thirty or forty leagues from the English coast, in a dark night, the vessel was ran on board of by a large ship, the shock of which was so violent, that the terrified captain and crew sought their safety by leaping on board the larger vessel, expecting their own to go down, leaving the Jews the only persons on board.—The latter recovering in some degree from the consternation into which they were thrown,

on discoveing themselves abandoned by the crew, total y ignorant of navigation, and exposed to the mercy of the winds and waves, still had the satisfaction of finding that the ship was tight. A consultation was there-  
upon held, in which the most experienced of them suggested, that he had observed the point of the compass, and their course, on leaying the coast of Yarmouth, that if they could by any means put the ship about, and endeavour to retrake their course, that they should inevitably fall in again with the English coast. In this they succeeded ; and, by the help of pilots, were brought in safety into the port of Yarmouth. There they were, to their great surprise, met by the original captain and crew, who gladly came on board, and resumed the direction of the vessel. These circumstances produced a considerable charge on the cargo, in which many persons were interested ; and of which the Jews must have borne a considerable share. They, however, thought it hard, to suffer in this way, after having been the means of preserving both ship and cargo, to the advantage of all concerned. But the captain was deaf to all accommodation, and refused them any remuneration for their trouble, and risk. The well known characters of Messrs. Benjamin \* and Abraham Goldsmid, induced the Jews to lay this peculiar case before them : and it appearing to these gentlemen, that there were sufficient grounds to claim a salvage of the ship and cargo, they resolved to defend and support the cause of their stranger brethren. A long and expensive process in the Admiralty Court was however prevented ; and by the mediation of some mercantile friends with Messrs. Goldsmid, it was agreed, that the sum of £500 should be allowed to these poor men, which they received with thankfulness, and their generous friends experienced that pleasure, which must ever be felt by those whose benevolent exertions are attended with equal success.

## ANIMALS' FRIEND.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

SIR.—I should be very much obliged, by your having the goodness to say in your next number, that if those philanthropic gentlemen, who have noticed the *Animals' Friend Society*, and wish for its establishment, would think proper to hold a meeting on the subject, I should most readily and even thankfully meet them. You know my address and can receive theirs. This would at least evince a readiness to begin so desirable an attainment : and the good effect would be secured of at least either meeting the

\* For the memoirs of this gentleman, see *Panorama*, Vol. III. p. 1073.

intention of a noble Lord (which I named in a former letter), or of preventing any further loss of time to the public, and *those miserable sufferers* whose cause we wish to espouse. Daily instances evince that no time should be lost, or can be with impunity, after so much has been. To continue it is criminal, and may well deprive us of that share of mercy, we shall *all of us* so much want for ourselves. "Something may be done," as Dr. Percy says (in his posthumous sermons), "by a *ts* of tenderness and kindness, of help and compassion. *Not a particle of this will be lost.*" It is all set down in the book of life, and happy are *THEY*, who have much *there!*"—Yours obediently,

A CONSTANT READER.  
New Kent Road, Sept. 1808.

## THE GRACES IN LIGHT DRESSES : THE LADIES OF THE PRESENT DAY COMPARED.

To the *Editor of the Literary Panorama*.

Certainly, Mr. Editor, I shall not undertake to defend in the *LITERARY PANORAMA*, any approach to levity of manners, or to looseness of personal appearance, yet being able to recollect the time when the fashions were less analogous to the intentions of nature in the formation of the human figure, than they are at present, I cannot but compare the then prevalent modes with those which I now see, to the advantage of the latter. The ladies have lately, if I may give my opinion, approached much nearer to the character of the Graces, in their flowing draperies, than those who wore the stiff hoop, or the bustling straw petticoat. I beg leave, Sir, to vindicate this opinion from impropriety, by recalling to the minds of your readers, that *originally* the Graces of antiquity were clothed in light dresses, and that the custom of representing them unclothed is an innovation, and a departure from the true character of those goddesses, as well as from good taste, and propriety.

We learn from Pausanias, that anciently the Graces were represented drest. But he adds, that he was not able to discover the reason or the time of their being pictured naked. This he says in his *Beotica*.

A monument of antique painting confirms the custom of dressing the Graces. The subject is a dance of those three goddesses.—One of them holds a rose ; the second a die ; the third weaves a slender twig of myrtle : whoever attends will easily conceive the reason. The rose and myrtle are consecrated to Venus ; they are emblems of the delicate bloom of beauty. The Graces, it is well known, are peculiarly assigned to Venus. The die is a symbol of the sports of boys and maids ; to denote that levity, which sits ill upon more advanced age, but is becoming to youth.

That these goddesses delighted in those nobler enjoyments which may satisfy the most refined, is expressly affirmed of them: their pleasures were never gross; their sports were ingenuous: and their recreations were such as Virtue's self might approve and even participate: they were mental, not sensual; and placid, not rude. Can we wonder then that Jove himself forsook his Olympus to enjoy such gratification? Let us hear the poet:

Ye lovely Graces, hear me and approve!  
Ye daughters of Eunomia and of Jove!  
Eunomia! for her beauteous bosom known;  
(For that great Jove forsook his starry throne)  
But more renown'd in her illustrious race,  
The varying maids, that vary still in grace!  
Whose rosy cheeks maintain a lasting bloom!  
From whom their birth the sports and joys  
assume!

The chaster sports and joys, of mind, not sense!  
Joys, without crime! and sports, without offence!  
Your aid, Aglaia, and Thalia, lend,  
Nor less, divine Euphrosyne! attend:  
Come, sweet companions, come, and with you  
bring

Pleasure and wealth; while we your praises sing!  
Ye sweet dispensers of all pure delight,  
Crown, with your presence, your own mys-  
tic rite!

But we have no need to recur to the ages of antiquity for such enjoyments; were Jove living in our day, he would think himself singularly happy, I am sure, in acquaintance with many of our fair countrywomen, whose graceful appearance is the external index of cultivated minds. The pleasure of hearing their remarks in conversation, the elegance of language in which their conversation is clothed, the ingenuity of their observations, combined with the simplicity of their manners, never could be surpassed, not even by those to whom antiquity paid worship as heavenly powers.

But there are agreeablenesses, not to call them virtues, in which our living Graces greatly surpass those of which ancient ages boasted: for, to digress a little, not only the Graces, but the Muses, would sometimes give into excess of wine according to Horace. *Oluerunt* which is the term he uses, will by no means agree with the delicacy or the practice of the ladies of our age: a mouth smelling of yesterday's wine would hardly be credited or suffered in these sober days, either as to the fact, or the expression; whatever might have been the practice of the Graces and the Muses of ancient times. The passage of Horace, is,

*Vina ferè dulces oluerunt mane Camæne.*

The gentle Muses, ev'n those nymphs divine,  
Oft rose with morning lips that smelt of wine.

I must even give honour to our ladies for more delicate attention to decorum, than those of ages past in our own island: for when the *lusty* diet of our ancestors is considered, we shall find a difficulty in believing that it was always free from consequences, that now are seen only among the vulgar.— Witness the Maids of Honour, or Ladies of the Bedchamber, belonging to the court of Henry VIII; as appears by an order, signed by that king's hand and directed to the officers of his household, in favor of the Lady Lucy: the original is preserved among the records in Westminster; a copy of which may not be unentertaining to your readers; But, may we suppose that the morning beef and ale was intended, not for Lady Lucy, but for her domestics?

Henry VIII. King, &c.

We wol and commaundie you, to allow dailly from heisforth unto our right dere and wellbilouede the Lady Lucy, into her chambre, the dyat and fare herafter ensuying. Furst every mornyng at brekefast oon chyne of beys, at our kechyn, oon chete loff and oon maunchet at our panatrie barr, and a *galone* of ale at our buttrye barr. Item, at dinner a pese of beys, a stroke of roste and a rewarde at our said kechyn, a east of chete brede at our panatrie, and a *galone* of ale at our buttrye. Item, at supper a chete loff and a maunchet at our panatrie barr, a *galone* of ale at our buttrye barr, and *half a galone* of wine at our seller barr. Item, every morning at our woodeyarde four tanhyds and two fagots. Item, at our chaundrye bar in Wynter every night oon preken and four syse of wax, with eight candells white lights, and oon torche. Item, at our picherhouse wokely six white cuppes. Item, at every tyme of our remoëving oon hole carte for the cartage of her stuff. And these our lettershal be your sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf at all tymes herafter. Geuen under our signet at our manour of Est Hampstede the xvith day of July the xijijth yere of our reigne.

To the Lord Steward of our Housholde, the Treasurer, Comptroller, Cofferer, or Clerks of our Grene Clothe, and of our Kechyn.

I shall not deny that this order indicates a hearty stomach in the Ladie Lucy: but I shall adhere to my opinion in favour of the manners of the present day, when brought into comparison, until cogent reasons to the contrary be adduced by some of your correspondents.—I am, Sir, &c.—Hobro.

## OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

## LIFE ANNUITIES.

*Abstract of such of the Provisions of the Act (48 Geo. III. c. 142.) enabling the Commissioners for the Reduction of the national Debt, to grant Life Annuities— as may be necessary or proper for the Information and Guidance of Persons desirous of purchasing Annuities under that Act.*

The consideration must be either in three per-centum Consolidated or Reduced bank Annuities, to be transferred to the commissioners for reduction of national debt.

Annuities may be purchased, either on the Lives of the parties themselves, or on the Lives of any other person whom they nominate, not under the age of 35 years; native of and resident in Great Britain or Ireland. But any person, although not a native of or resident in Great Britain or Ireland, may purchase an Annuity on his or her own Life, or on the Life of any person born and resident in Great Britain or Ireland.

A declaration must be delivered to the officer appointed by the commissioners for reduction of national debt, of intention to purchase.

It is necessary to produce a copy of the register of the Birth or Baptism of the person named as the Life upon which the Annuity is purchased, with a certificate of the minister of the parish, or in his absence (which absence must be specified in the certificate) of any two of the churchwardens or overseers (to be attested by two witnesses) certifying, that the copy of the register is a true copy; to which certificate must be annexed an affidavit, by one of the witnesses, made before a justice of the peace or magistrate of the county, city, &c. within which the place of the Birth or Baptism of the nominee may be, if in England or Scotland, or if in Ireland, then before one of the barons of the exchequer there, that the witness examined and compared the copy of the register with the register, and saw the minister or churchwardens or overseers sign the certificate; and the certificate must also be accompanied by an affidavit of the purchaser of the Annuity, or by some person on his behalf, (to be made and taken in like manner as the last-mentioned affidavit,) that the person named in the certificate of the register of the Birth or Baptism is the same person who is named as the Life on which the Annuity is to be granted. Should the copy of the register purport to be a copy of the register of the Baptism and not of the Birth, the age of the Life will be calculated from the date of the Baptism.

In case the Birth or Baptism of such person shall not appear in the register of the parish where born or baptized, then there must

be produced an affidavit of his age, name, surname, occupation (if any), usual place of abode and place of Birth, names of parents or reputed parents, and that the person named is the nominee on whose Life the Annuity is to be granted; this affidavit must be made by the nominee, or by some other person having knowledge of the circumstances; in which latter case there must also be an affidavit by the person on whose behalf the Annuity is purchased, that the contents of the last mentioned affidavit are, to the best of his or her knowledge, true. These affidavits must be made before one or more of the judges of the courts at Westminster if in England, or if in Scotland or Ireland before one of the barons of the exchequer there respectively; and if the person named is a native of Great Britain or Ireland, the affidavit must state the cause why a certificate of the copy of the register cannot be produced.

The officer appointed by the commissioners will then calculate the amount of the Annuity, and grant his certificate.

And on production and delivery of this certificate at the bank of England, and on transfer to the commissioners for reduction of national debt of the stock mentioned therein, the purchaser, or person producing the certificate, will receive a certificate of the cashier of the bank, acknowledging such transfer, and which receipt will be a discharge for the stock transferred. No certificate however will be valid to enable the transfer of stock, unless produced at the bank within five days from the date thereof.

Every Annuity must be accepted at the bank by the purchaser, or some other person for him.

No less a sum than £100 stock, and no fraction of stock less than £1 can be transferred; and no fraction of an Annuity less than 6d.

No Annuity can be granted on the continuance of a single Life exceeding £1,000 per annum; nor on the continuance of two Lives and the Life of the longer Liver of them exceeding £1500.

Upon the death of any single nominee or the survivor of any two joint nominees, a sum equal to one fourth part of the Annuity will be payable on the half yearly day of payment next succeeding the death of the single or surviving nominee, provided the same be claimed within two years after his or her death.

Persons receiving Annuities, after the same ought to cease by virtue of the act (knowing the nominees to be dead), will forfeit treble the value of the money so received, and £500.

Copies of registers of Birth or Baptism, certificates, affidavits or affirmations, transfers, acceptances, and receipts for the payment of Life Annuities at the bank of England, are exempted from stamp duties.

No fees are to be taken by the officer, for any thing to be done in pursuance of the act.

TABLE, shewing the ANNUAL AMOUNT of LIFE ANNUITIES granted on the Continuance of SINGLE LIVES, which will be payable for every £100 of STOCK transferred according to the Average Price thereof, and the Age of the Nominee at the Time of the Transfer.

For the Guidance of Purchasers, Mr. FORTUNE, Stock-broker, has published "Additional  
Tables," calculated to shew the Proceeds of £100, on single and joint Lives, &c.

*Middlesex Meeting.*—In consequence of a requisition signed by several freeholders of the county, a meeting was held, August 30, at the Mermaid Tavern, Hackney, to vote certain resolutions in favour of the Spanish cause. The Sheriff having opened the business of the meeting, Major Cartwright said: It was his intention to move certain resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the freeholders, with respect to the Spanish cause, and also to submit a petition to parliament, and move an address to his majesty, on the subject of a reform in parliament. He concluded with reading his resolutions, the petition, and the address.

The first resolution "that for aiding the cause of the Spanish Patriots, the king was entitled to the gratitude of mankind," was passed unanimously; as was also the second, "that a people who were ready to fight for their liberties were alone worthy of the alliance of a free nation."—The third resolution, "that to find such allies as the Spanish nation left us little reason to regret the allies we had lost," produced some discussion.—On the third being put, Mr. Mellish, M. P. for the county, observed, that he was sorry to be compelled to make a complaint on the part of the freeholders, that more publicity had not been given to the meeting by the sheriff. He could attribute the thinness of the meeting to no other cause. He happened to be 150 miles from town, and by accident saw it in the papers, and immediately posted up. The Hon. Member suggested an amendment to the resolution, which was adopted and passed. The fourth resolution went to suggest to the people of Spain, that reform in representation, and arming the population, were the only means by which they could secure their liberties.

Some difficulty was started to adopting this resolution.

Mr. Mellish observed, that it was not a proper compliment to the Spanish people, to interfere in their own internal arrangement, and recommended that it be withdrawn. He thought that as the meeting was so thin, it would be better to adjourn, and call another meeting, which might be more numerously attended, if duly advertised.

The resolution was negative—the question of adjournment was then proposed by Mr. Mellish; on the ground that the meeting ought to be more fully attended, and that the subjects which the mover introduced were distinct from the main object of the meeting. This produced a long discussion, which at length was terminated by agreeing that the resolutions passed should be published, and another meeting called.—Thanks having been voted to the Sheriffs, the meeting adjourned.

The freeholders of Middlesex have been

charged with apathy in not attending this meeting in greater numbers, only 46 real freeholders being present; but we have no doubt the great majority of that body thought it unnecessary to come forward, on account of their persuasion that the ministers were acting with that energy and attention towards the Spaniards, which the people of England wished, and therefore needed not to be prompted by similar meetings; it was this idea that forcibly struck us in the outset, when the good intentions of Colonel Greville and the gentlemen who acted with him were in some measure frustrated, although we still wish there had been a subscription set afloat for the wives and children of those brave Spaniards who might be killed or wounded in the war. [Vide Panorama, Vol. IV p. 984, for the address and resolutions intended to have been moved at the Argyle Rooms].—But we are at a loss to conceive what a petition to parliament, and an address to his majesty on a reform in parliament, had to do with our assisting the Spaniards; and in a meeting too when the first division consisted only of 21 to 19, and the second of 26 to 20 freeholders.

*Auction Mart.*—The Lord Mayor, attended by the sheriffs and several aldermen, the directors, and a numerous company of proprietors, assembled at the London Tavern, and proceeded from thence, about three o'clock, on Tuesday, September 20, in the following order:—Four streetmen to clear the way—band of music—banner of the city of London—100 labourers and artificers, with various tools and implements—eight bricklayers—foreman bricklayer—eight masons—The first stone; on which was inscribed *Auction Mart*, drawn by four horses—eight masons—foreman mason—eight carpenters—foreman carpenter—The foreman and the clerk of the works—The builder, Alexander Copland, Esq.—The architect, Mr. John Walters—the model of the intended building, borne on the shoulders of artificers—city marshal, on horseback—The proprietors—The secretary—The 12 directors—The lord mayor—aldermen—sheriffs—Constables. When the procession arrived on the ground, it was greeted with the acclamations of the surrounding multitude, and subsequently by an assemblage of several hundred ladies, for whose accommodation seats had been prepared on the site of the building. Mr. Shuttleworth, the projector, next advanced, and deposited coins of every description that had been issued during the present reign, with medals of distinguished senators, and naval and military heroes. The lord mayor was now presented with the silver trowel, and, at the same moment, the stone, weighing three tons, was slowly lowered, the band striking up *God save the King*. After the ceremony was concluded, the ladies partook

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of a cold collation, and the rest of the company proceeded to dine at the London Tavern, where every delicacy of the season was provided. The lord mayor, in the chair, was supported on the right and left by the county and city members, the aldermen and the directors.—A variety of patriotic toasts were given, and several analogous to the occasion, among which was distinguished the following: “ May an Auction Mart be established in France, and Bonaparte be knocked down for the first t.<sup>h</sup>.”

*Visit of the Prince of Wales to Louis XVIII.*—Friday, August the 9th, the Duke of Cumberland reviewed his own and several other regiments, on Wanstead common. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and all the royal Dukes, were present, except the Duke of Suss. x. It having long been the wish of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to pay a visit to the Comte de Lille. (Louis XVIII) this occasion presented the most favourable opportunity of giving to the meeting a due degree of éclat. After the review, the Prince and his royal brothers proceeded to Wanstead House, where they were introduced to his Majesty Louis XVIII, and partook of a breakfast remarkable for the elegance and taste with which it was served up. His Highness the Prince had a long conference with Louis XVIII, and conversed with him the whole time in French. The Prince seemed highly pleased with the interview.

*Royal Family of France.*—The Queen of France and Duchess of Augoulême have been at Gossfield, for some time past, where they receive but little company. The meeting between the Duchess and her father-in-law, Monsieur, was one of the most affecting scenes that can possibly be imagined: he had not seen her for nearly 20 years, during which period she had experienced almost every misery: they held each other long in their embraces, but could not speak, and even now they dare not trust themselves to converse together, but upon common topics. The Duchess's favourite maid of honour is Mademoiselle Clery, daughter of Monsieur Clery, who attended the unfortunate Louis XVI. to the last hour of his life, and who gave the affecting narrative of the transactions in the Temple. The Duchess often employs herself in working embroidery, in which she very much excels: she had worked four beautiful chairs, which were very much admired by her father-in-law, she therefore sent them to London, and had them made up in the best manner possible; and when he came on a visit to London, she had them placed in his dressing-room. This mark of attention was very sensibly felt by her father-in-law, as her mind does not often dwell upon worldly trifles. The interesting Monsieur Clery is now at Vienna.

*Iron Coffin, Tomb, and Pyramid.*—Lancaster, August. The iron coffin, to hold the remains of the late Mr. Wilkinson, the great iron-master, arrived at Ulverston, in a sloop, from his foundry, at Braidley, in Wales, together with an iron tomb and pyramid, with iron letters, gilt, for the inscription, which he had composed previous to his death. The whole of them was removed to his house, on Castle Head. The rock, in which the pile is to be placed, fronts the house, and is completely exposed to view.—He has left to Mrs. Wilkinson the celebrated place called Castle Head; great part of which has been recovered from the sea, presenting some of the finest fields of corn, where a few years since there were only peat and moss.

*Ashes of Offa.*—A curious piece of antiquity has lately been discovered in the church-yard of Hemel Hempstead, in Hertfordshire. In digging a vault for a young lady of the name of Warren, the sexton, when he had excavated the earth about four feet below the surface of the ground, felt his spade to strike against something solid, which, upon inspection, he found was a large wrought stone, which proved to be the lid of a coffin, and under it the coffin entire, which was afterwards taken up in perfect condition; but the bones contained therein, on being exposed to the air, crumbled to dust. On the lid of the coffin is an inscription, partly effaced by time, but still sufficiently legible, decided to prove it contained the ashes of the celebrated Offa, King of the Mercians, who rebuilt the Abbey of St. Alban's, and died in the eighth century. The coffin is about 6½ feet long, and contains a niche or resting place for the head, and also a groove on each side for the arms, likewise for the legs; it is curiously carved, and altogether unique of the kind. The curate of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Bingham, has deposited it in a house adjacent to the church-yard, where the curious are flocking daily and hourly to see it, on whom he levies a contribution of one shilling each, for such indulgence. The church was built in the seventh century. The Watling-street road runs within a mile of this place, and many Roman coins have lately been found in the vicinity, particularly while digging for the Grand Junction Canal.

*New Canal.*—At the first meeting of the Tees Navigation Company, held at the Town-hall, Stockton, to put in execution the act of parliament for making a navigable cut through the neck of land near Portraeth, a committee was chosen for carrying the measure into effect. This when executed, will be of the greatest advantage to the port and neighbourhood of Stockton, as a circumspect and dangerous navigation will be entirely avoided, and a facility given to vessels navigating the river.

*Roman Antiquities.*—Last week, while excavating the extensive reservoir for the Colchester water-works in Balcorn-lane, close to the town walls, the workmen fell in with the remains of some spacious Roman baths, and earthen pipes of a peculiar construction, for the letting in and out of the waters, with a quantity of Roman pottery ware, some of which appear to have been vessels for heating fluids, others that held wines, with specimens of variously formed urns; what were taken up perfect are in the possession of Mr. Dodd, the engineer; but, we are sorry to state, the greater part was mutilated by the pickaxes of the workmen, as the ground in that part was of a very dense quality; and unfortunately the workmen being employed by contract, at so much per yard for excavating, had no disposition to spend the necessary time in digging out with care these rare specimens of antiquity. It is almost unnecessary to add, as it is known by every antiquary, that Colchester was one of the most considerable and principal stations the Romans had when in this country.

*Respect paid to the Lord's Day, by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.*—A short time since, about a dozen coopers employed under government, in the victualling-office at Deptford, were discharged on account of their conscientious objections to working on the Lord's day. A respectful application was made to the Lords of the Admiralty; by whom the men were restored to their places.

*Beer.*—Statement of the quantity (in barrels) of strong beer brewed by the twelve principal houses, between the 5th of July, 1807, and the 5th of July, 1808.—Meux and Co. 190,169; Barkley and Perkins, 184,196; Brown and Parry, 131,647; Hanbury and Co. 117,574; Whitbread and Co. 111,485; Combe and Co. 70,501; Goodwyn and Co. 70,232; F. Calvert and Co. 68,924; Elliott and Co. 48,065; Bilby and Co. 38,030; P. Calvert and Co. 38,002; Taylor and Co. 32,800.—The following is a statement of the quantity (in barrels) of table beer brewed by the first twelve houses in London, from the 5th of July, 1807, to the 5th of July, 1808.—Kirkman, 20,350; Charrington, 20,252; Edmunds, 18,450; Sandford, 16,634; Poullaine, 14,441; Satchell, 11,503; Hale, 10,860; Cape, 10,578; Stretton, 10,243; Sandall, 10,066; Cowell, 9,728; Eves, 8,103.

*Phenomenon.*—While some gentlemen of Plymouth were lately walking on the Hoe, curiosity led them to see a remarkable vein of fine sand, which has been discovered in the midst of the immense body of limestone rock which composes that eminence; the sand is at least above 50 feet above high water mark, and surrounded by the stone. One

of the company thrusting his cane down to ascertain the depth of the stratum of sand, found it struck against some hard body, which, on taking up, proved to be one side of the jaw of some non-descript animal; the teeth, of which there is a double row, are each nearly two inches long, and the jaw about 18 inches, and evidently carnivorous. On searching farther, a joint of the backbone was discovered, of an amazing size, being in diameter nine inches and a quarter by four and a half deep. There is no perpendicular hole for the spine, but three holes pass horizontally through the centre. Several other bones were found near the spot, all of which preclude the idea of its being a marine genus. The above are in possession of a medical gentleman at Plymouth.

*Curious Antiquities.*—On the 11th, 12th, and 13th of July, Mr. Cannington opened various barrows in the neighbourhood of Stonehenge, under the direction of Sir Richard Hoare, Bart, and with the aid and assistance of A. B. Lambert, Esq., and found a number of curious remains of Celtic ornaments, such as beads, buckles, and broaches in amber, wood, and gold; one of which, for its elegance and appropriate form, is at once a proof of the nobility of the person for whom the barrow was raised, and the elegance of the arts at the period of the interment, about 3000 years from the present period. The shape of this curious article is conical, and the exact form of the barrow itself, which it was most probably intended to figure. Conceive a piece of wood, imbricated in layers, one over the other, to the summit of the cone, and covered with thin plates of pure gold, and adorned with circles round the middle, and near the bottom, with a triangular festoon about the lower edge, in which are two holes for a thread or wire to suspend it.

*Wool Fair.*—At Hounslow wool fair, on Monday, the 1st of August, a large concourse of farmers and wool-buyers assembled in the ancient Market-house in Hounslow, and began the opening and inspecting of about 700 tons of wools (28lb.) of the Southdown, Wiltshire, and Dorset breeds of sheep, which had been brought in and pitched for sale by the farmers residing within a circuit of six or seven miles round the town. Sir Joseph Banks, who is the patron of this useful institution, and has usually taken the trouble of corresponding with gentlemen resident in different parts of England, in order to obtain informations of the sales and prices at the several wool-fairs lately held, being prevented attending by indisposition, communicated to the farmers present the result of his inquiries, through the medium of Mr. Jonathan Passingham, a neighbouring farmer, purporting, as we understand,

that no wools had been sold, at two or three of the principal fairs, owing to the price previously fixed by the sellers being more than the buyers would give, and that from the few sales which had been made, some decline from the last year's prices must be expected. About half past one near forty sat down together to dinner. When the cloth was withdrawn, Mr. Passingham, the deputy chairman, begged, before the company returned again to the market-house, to express his decided disapprobation of the conduct of those individuals, whose mistaken policy, if longer persevered in, would defeat the objects of and destroy many institutions similar to and older than the present, by the absurd practice of the sellers of wool, after dinner, retiring from the buyers into a private room, and concerting the exact price which every seller present should demand for his wool! For himself he would say, and he could answer for similar sentiments in many of his friends present, that if the price which their judgment (formed on the best information they could obtain of the supply and demand for the article) should lead them shortly to set on the wools, should prove such as the buyers could not come up to, they should endeavour to come down to their offers, which always had been liberal, and, he trusted, always would be, to farmers who brought their wools to Hounslow fair with the determination to sell.—On returning to the place of sale, and after examining the quality of several loads of wool, which had come in since the morning, the selling-begun, and every pound of wool was sold. The Downs from 47s. to 51s.; the Wiltshire from 41s. to 44s.; and the Dorsets 36s. to 42s. per load; according to their respective fineness, and the care and neatness of the sheep-owners in washing their flocks.

*Colton.*—The following is a return of the amount of cotton imported into Liverpool in the year 1807 :

|                           | Bags.            |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| From the United States    | 143,756          |
| From Portugal             | 11,352           |
| From the British Colonies | 41,136           |
| <br>Total                 | <hr/><br>197,344 |

*New Corn Exchange.*—The new corn exchange, in Brunswick-street, Liverpool, was open for the first time on Tuesday, August 2d, and bids fair to render the most important advantages to the trade of that place. At half past ten the stands were all occupied, and the market being well attended by country buyers, business was carried on till one, with a degree of spirit and liberality which gives the most certain pledge of the utility of the undertaking. At three

o'clock the proprietors and many of their friends dined together at the Royal Hotel, in Lord-street, and the day was concluded with the utmost harmony. Among the numerous improvements which have of late been effected in this town, there is none which promises to be of more beneficial tendency. The corn trade forms a most essential and important branch of our commerce, which had been carried on hitherto on a confined and imperfect scale. For the future, it is to be hoped, that no encouragement will be given to any of those who would wish to violate its rules, and, contrary to the spirit of the undertaking, divert the country dealers from that market where both buyers and sellers are placed on a fair and equitable footing.

*Potatoes.*—The Board of Agriculture have granted Mr. Crozer, nursery and seedsman, of Alnwick, a reward of five guineas, for his discovery of the means of preventing the curl in potatoes; they purchased a quantity of potatoes, treated according to his plan, which they have distributed in the southern districts of England, to make so useful a discovery more generally known. By Mr. Crozer's process, the potatoes intended for seed are set later and taken up earlier than when intended for food. And the produce from such plants, it is found, have stronger powers of vegetation, and are less liable to disease, than when they are suffered to grow to full maturity. On the same principle, potatoes from cold and bleak parts of the country are not liable to curl.

*Product of Wheat.*—The produce of a single grain of wheat, propagated in the garden of the Rev. Dr. Drake, rector of Amersham, Bucks, by Wm. Rebecca, gardener:—“On the 1st day of August, I sowed, or rather set, a single grain of the red wheat; and in the latter end of September, when the plant had tillered, I took it up, and slipped or divided it into four sets or slips. Those four sets I planted, and they grew and tillered as well as the first. In the end of November I took them up a second time, and made thirty-six plants or sets. These I again planted, which grew till March, in which month I, a third time, took up my plants, and divided them into two hundred and fifty-six plants or sets. For the remaining part of the summer, till the month of August, they had nothing done to them, except hoeing the ground clean from weeds, till the corn was ripe. When it was gathered, I had the ears counted, or numbered, and they were three thousand five hundred and eleven; a great part of which proved as good grain as ever grew out of the earth. Many of the ears measured six inches in length, some were middling grain, and some very light and thin.—This was the reason I did not number the grains; but there was better than half a bushel of corn in the whole produce of this one grain of wheat in one year.—Query, would not this practice (spring-planting) be of great use where the crops miss by various accidents incidental to farming?”

*Manchester Agricultural Society.* At the annual meeting of the Manchester Agricultural Society, on the 1st of August, the following premiums were adjudged:—To F. D. Astley, esq. of Dunkinfield, for planting 51,000 trees, a silver medal; to John Ashworth, of Turton, for floating the greatest quantity of land, a silver cup, value seven guineas; to Joseph Ridgway, of Horwich, for covering the greatest quantity of land with good compost, a silver cup, value five guineas; to John Isherwood, esq. of Marple, for the neatest farm, a silver medal; to Thomas Remer, of Hill Top, for raising the greatest quantity of peat compost, a silver cup, value seven guineas; to Mary Hall, of Daresbury, for twenty-six years servitude, cash, five guineas; to Ralph Armstrong, of Dean Row, for draining the greatest quantity of land with stone, a silver cup, value seven guineas; and to Croxton Johnstone, rector of Wilmslow, for inventing a machine to sow wheat, a silver cup, value seven guineas.

*Ancient Yew Trees.*—There are now growing within 300 yards of the old Gothic ruins of Fountain's Abbey, three miles from Rippon, in Yorkshire, seven very large yew trees, generally called the seven sisters, whose exact ages cannot be accurately learned, though it has been handed down from father to son that these seven yews were standing in the year 1088. And it is said, that when the great Fountain's Abbey was building, which is 700 feet long, and was finished in 1283, the masons used to work their stones, during the hot summers, under the shade of these trees. The circumference of the seven sisters, when measured by a curious traveller, were of the following sizes:—The smallest tree, round its body, five yards twelve inches, four others are from five yards and a half to seven yards and a half; the sixth is nine yards and a half; and the seventh is eleven yards and nineteen inches in circumference, being two yards and ten inches larger than the great yew tree now growing in the church-yard at Gresford, in North Wales, which is nine yards nine inches. These trees are the largest and oldest growing in the British dominions.

#### SCOTLAND.

*Salmon Fishery: Increased Value.*—Among the striking instances of great increase in rents, is that of the salmon fishery, of that part of the river Annan falling into the firth of Solway, which let on a lease that expired a few weeks since for £150 per annum, and has been let by its proprietor, Mr. Nelson, of Liverpool, for £1,500 per annum.

#### IRELAND.

*New Pier.*—Dublin, Aug. 27. The new Pier at Howth is erected on with extraordinary expedition; scarcely eighteen months

have elapsed since the undertaking commenced, and there is now completed a solid mole, twelve feet above high-water mark, resting on a broad foundation, and projecting upwards of 1000 feet into the sea. At the foot of the rocky mound, upon which the Martello tower stands, eastward of Howth town, the Pier commences, and continues in a direction pointing to the east end of Ireland's Eve; between which and the extremity of the Pier, will be left a passage of about 500 yards, for the admission of vessels into the harbour, which will be thus formed between the Baldovle shore and the new-made mole. A flag-staff is now fixed at the distance to which it is intended to carry the Pier, about 1000 feet farther. A mere inspection of this useful work is sufficient to shew its advantages; the want of a port on our eastern shore, from Belfast to Waterford, into which vessels in distress could run at low water is admitted by all persons conversant with the Irish channel. This pier incloses exactly such a place of shelter, and also offers a convenient lying on its eastern side for vessels prevented by westerly winds from entering the harbour of Dublin: an advantage of no slight moment to the trade of this city.

*Consecration of the North Chapel.*—Cork, August 26. On Monday, August 22, the beautiful chapel of the blessed Virgin Mary, called the North Chapel, was dedicated with a solemnity unequalled in these islands. This chapel consists of a nave and side aisles, with an altar at the top of each, together with a transept, which brings the chapel into the form of a cross. There are spacious galleries over the side aisles, but not over the transept, or near the altars. The general style of this structure is of the Gothic order, the windows of the upper story being highly pointed, and those of the lower story, with the doors, consisting of 8 arches, in the trefoil form, it is supported by cluster columns, painted to represent jasper and porphyry, with gilt bands. The inside length of the nave is 109 feet; its breadth, including the aisles, 62 feet; length of the transept 90 feet; height of the nave 42 feet. The *confessio*, or arched recess for the altar, is ornamented with columns, capitals, flutings, mouldings, the mystical dove, &c.; the whole being gilt, silvered, or painted, to represent *lapis lazuli*, or other precious marbles. The altar-piece, by an eminent Roman master, represents the Madonna with the infant Saviour, and angels, in various attitudes, adoring. The altar, with its wings for supporting the candlesticks, is 15 feet long, it is closed by an *antependium*, representing the blessed Sacrament, with surrounding angels. But the chief ornament of the sacred place (being unquestionably the first thing of its kind in Ireland) is the tabernacle upon the altar. It is, in the whole, 11 feet

high, and consists of three stories. The lower story, or body of the tabernacle, is of the composite order, having the Divine Lamb, surrounded with glory, resting on the sealed volume, embossed upon its door. Instead of a pediment, the emblematical pelican, feeding its young with its own blood, is exhibited in *alto relieveo*. Upon an ornamented pier, on each side, stands an angel, supporting a chandelier of four lights, and upon the capitals of the two columns on each side of the tabernacle door, are two other angels on their knees; each of whom supports with one hand a similar chandelier; with the other, a palm branch interwoven with ears of corn, vine leaves, and grapes. These, uniting at the top, form a canopy for the exposition of the blessed Sacrament, the back part of which canopy exhibits the usual emblem of the Trinity. The tabernacle is crowned with a rich and well-proportioned crucifix, and has candlesticks, altar cards, and a book-stand, in the same style, and equally rich with itself. The whole consists of wood, carved and gilt, lately executed at Lisbon by Italian workmen, at the price of £600.— Many persons of distinction, of different religious persuasions, besides an immense crowd of people, assisted at the ceremony; order was preserved outside by a detachment of soldiers, &c. The prelates, clergy, and others, made a procession round the chapel as part of the ceremony of blessing it.—The Verger, in a surplice, led the way, followed by the Processional Cross-bearer between two Acolythes with candles: next, 50 children of the choir, in surplices, two and two. Then the Rt. Rev. Dr. Power, *Catholic Bishop of Waterford*, in his pontifical ornaments, attended by his Acolyth, in a surplice, holding a lighted taper; Dr. O'Shaughnessy, *Bishop of Killaloe*; Dr. Milner, *Bishop of Castabala, Vicar Apostolic in England*; Dr. Young, *Bishop of Limerick*; Dr. Coppinger, *Bishop of Cloyne*; Dr. Delany, *Bishop of Kildare*; Dr. Moylan, *Bishop of Cork*; wearing the stole, with his other ornaments, as Bishop of the diocese; Dr. Troy, *Archbishop of Dublin*; next the master of the ceremonies, Rev. Dr. Walsh, *Thurifer, Acolythes, Mitre-bearer, Crozier-bearer*; Archpriest, Dean M'Carthy, *Archdeacon*, Dr. Murphy, in *cope*; then the officiating Deacon, and Subdeacon in their tunics and dalmatics, lastly, Dr. Brav, *Catholic Archbishop of Cashel*, chief officiating prelate, in *cope, pallium, and mitre*, followed by a band of musicians and singers.—The service itself consisted of the *Veni Creator Spiritus*, the *Ave Maria Stella*, the Litany and usual Hymns, Psalms, and Prayers for the benediction of a church; to which succeeded High Mass, and a part of the *Tu Deum*.—After the Gospel in the High Mass, a sermon was pronounced by the Rt.

Rev. Dr. M'Carthy, *Bishop of Antinoe, and Coadjutor to Dr. Moylan*. In this discourse the eloquent preacher enlarged on the necessity of social worship, arguing the point from reason, scripture, and tradition; the advantages of it to society and the state, and the peculiar benefit of it, in a religious light, as practised in the Catholic Church. He paid appropriate compliments to Dr. Troy, Dr. Moylan, Dr. Milner, and the liberal-minded of other communions, particularly to Messrs. Beamish and Crawford, who had, with equal generosity and kindness, contributed large sums of money towards the erection and embellishment of the chapel.

#### AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

*Midland District—Warwickshire*.—The vegetation at this time is particularly luxuriant, and all the summer crops well housed. The lands are in great forwardness for the sowing of wheat. The fallows, where they have been well worked in the summer, are tolerably clean, and turnips appear remarkably healthy. Apples do not swell, but fall off; a small proportion coming to maturity. Fat cattle now meet with a very ready sale, owing to the great demand at Smithfield. Lean stock rather declining. The manufacturers at Coventry, are at a complete stand for want of the raw material (silk); but Birmingham is now alive from the opening of the Spanish and Portuguese ports. Wool is on the advance.

*Northern District*.—The crop of potatoes in all the northern parts of the kingdom is very abundant: and turnips, particularly those sown late, have come on much better than could have been supposed. Corn has been generally well got in; but does not give a full crop. The smut and mildew have partially affected some districts. The whole of field labour is unusually forward.

*Suffolk*.—Wheat, barley, oats, peas, and beans, have been all got in, and in excellent order, with a few exceptions. Turnips are most wonderfully improved by the late rain; so that these will be about a fair crop.—Colestorts and cabbages look healthy and well, and promise also an abundant crop.—Clover-seed will produce a full crop; and the young clovers look healthy and well.—The sowings of grass are very abundant; from the late continuance of rain.

*Essex, 20th September, 1808*.—Harvest being now pretty well finished, many of the farmers have begun threshing, conceiving wheats will be lower; and from their own confession the crops rise well in general. The late showers keep the turnips in a luxuriant state. The young plants of clover are very strong. The sowing of wheat is not commenced; but it is commonly expected the lands will work well for the seed; particularly the clover lays.

## OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

## AUSTRIA.

*Grand Seignior dethroned.*—Vienna, Sept. 3.—The following particulars of the late rebellion at Constantinople have been received here from a very respectable quarter:—The Grand Vizier marched to Constantinople, with 20,000 men, and Mustapha Bairactar, with 15,000, after they had previously detached a small corps across the Danubé and Wallachia, which the Russians suffered to be done, although it was contrary to the terms of the armistice. On the arrival of the two Turkish generals in the vicinity of Constantinople, Mustapha Bairactar marched unexpectedly with his force strait to the seraglio, where he was joined by the Captain Pacha, and a number of janissaries. Mustapha surrounded the seraglio, demanded that Selim should be delivered to him, and threatened to carry the seraglio by assault, in case of refusal. In answer to this demand, Selim's dead body was shewn him from the walls, with the exclamation, “here is Selim!” Sultan Mustapha had murdered Selim in the most cruel manner. When his corpse was thus exposed to the troops, the Captain Pacha stood dismayed at the dreadful sight; but Mustapha Bairactar exclaimed—“All is not yet lost!”—declared Mustapha unworthy of the throne—proclaimed his younger brother, Mahomed, emperor, and ordered the public to be made acquainted with the revolution which had taken place, by the firing of guns.—This being done, Mustapha Bairactar gave orders to carry the seraglio by assault—penetrated into the interior of the palace, and found Sultan Mustapha, with a sword in his hand, in the very act of wounding his younger brother Mahomed, whom he also intended to destroy. Being overpowered, and prevented from carrying this deed of blood into effect, he was conducted into a private room of the palace, and confined. Mustapha Bairactar then nominated himself Grand Vizier, and appointed his antecessor governor of the fortress of Ismael. He thereupon issued a proclamation, stating that the Porte had enemies against whom the war must be continued; and that, consequently, warlike preparations must be carried on with increased vigour. During these transactions, the main body of the Russian troops took up another position near Tassan. Sultan Mahomed is 26 years old, and not 15, as was stated in the first accounts; his father died in 1789. He is of a mild and generous disposition. Mustapha Bairactar is 45 years of age, a man of firm resolve, and undaunted courage. A few days will develope his plans.

## HUNGARY.

*Comparison of Catholics and Protestants at Presburg.*—The following data are derived from an accurate calculation. 20,859 catholic inhabitants of Presburg pay in taxes 36,211 florins 56 kr.—8,144 protestant inhabitants pay 25,615 florins 43 kr. Both pay to the domestic treasury, 11,873 florins yearly. The revenue of the regalia amounts to 80,000 florins yearly.—In a representation made by the catholic congregation of Presburg and their prolocutor, Sissel, dated 24 January, 1803, against affording any aid to the protestant churches and schools, from the municipal treasury, the protestant clergy are stated Word servants (*Wortsdiener*). “Hungary (say they) is an apostolic catholic kingdom, in which the apostolic kings have left the *beneficia regalia* to the civil administration of the town, solely for the support of the catholic clergy, churches and schools, but never intended thereby to favour the protestant Word servants. The Hungarian constitution considers the catholic religion as a diplomatic religion, and is bound in duty to support this only.”

*Public Instruction.*—The Lutheran schools in Hungary are now ordered to be established on the same plan as the catholic (religious instruction excepted) for the attainment of which a decree has been issued by the court.

## INDIES, EAST.

*Genuine Cochineal Insect.*—The Honourable the Governor in Council having been pleased to resolve that a reward of 5,000 star pagodas or £2,000, shall be paid to any commander of a British vessel who may imprint alive at Madras the genuine cochineal insect, the growth of South America, the following description of the species of insect for which this reward will be paid, and of the mode recommended to be pursued for the accomplishment of this object, is published for general information.—There is a distinction in trade of four kinds, viz. Mestique, Compreschane, Tetruschaie and Sylvester, of which, the first is accounted the best, and the last the worst; the three first derive their names from the situation of their produce, the last is found wild, and though perhaps superior to the spurious insect procured here, is not considered as a desideratum.—If either of the other three kinds above specified could be procured, it is suggested that the live insect may be preserved on the plant during the voyage to Madras, but as the success of this experiment on a sea voyage must be precarious, every other practicable mode that can be devised should be attempted for this purpose, the following is understood to be the mode practised by the Spaniards for preserving the insect while propagating its species, or depositing its eggs.—The insect

destined for this purpose are taken at a proper time of the growth, put in a box well closed, and lined with coarse cloth ; in this confinement they deposit their eggs and die—the box is kept close shut till the time of placing the eggs on the nopal. The animalcule is so minute as scarcely to be perceived. They are put on the tree in May or June, and in two months attain to the size of a dog tick.—The mode of preserving the insect on the plant should however also be attempted, especially as there is reason to doubt, whether that on which the Spanish Coccus feeds be the same with the Nopal Andersonia.

Published by order of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

G. G. KEBLE.—Act. Chief Sec. to Govt. Fort St. George, Oct. 22, 1807.

*Dangerous Shoal in the China Seas.*

We have been favoured with the following extract from Captain Askwith's journal of the ship Elizabeth, coming down the China Seas, respecting a dangerous shoal, in the usual track of ships going or coming from China.—“ At 10, A. M. looking over the side, perceived coral rocks under the ship's bottom, instantly ordered the helm a-weather to wear ; when before the wind  $\frac{1}{4}$ -less than 5 fathoms with the deep sea lead.—In coming to the wind there was so little water under the bows, I expected the ship would have struck in pitching ; when round, 8 fathoms. Less water was seen on the shoal to the Southward from the fore-yard.

Lat. of the shoal, - - -  $7^{\circ} 11' N.$   
Long. by Chro. - - -  $107^{\circ} 33' E.$   
Merid. distance from Condon, which we left the }  $54' E.$   
evening before, - - - }

*New Canal.*—Calcutta, Dec. 1807. We have much pleasure in recording a notification, which was a few days ago published by a crier, in the country method, of the intention of the “ Committee for the Improvement of Calcutta,” under the sanction of the Board of Revenue, to prepare for excavating a canal, commencing opposite to the head of Durrumtollah-street, on the eastern side of the Circular Road, and to be continued to the Salt Water Lake, for the purpose of draining the eastern part of the Town, the level of which is somewhat lower than the western.—The effect of this useful undertaking will be the increase of the value of landed property in Entallee and Sealdah, and the consequent building of villas, and the formation of pleasure grounds in the country, between Calcutta and the Salt Water Lake, and this will necessarily induce horticultural improvements, so that, in a few years, the aspect of the country, and its salubrity and enjoyments, will be essentially improved.

VOL. V. [Lit. Pan. Oct. 1808.]

*Major O'Neil's Caravan Adventure.*—Bombay, Nov. 4, 1807. Major O'Neil who accompanied Colonel Macquarie in his overland journey, met with the following singular and perilous adventure, in one of those little excursions which are not very dangerous perhaps in a flat country, but which are undoubtedly imprudent in a hilly one.—On the 5th of June, having travelled about two thirds of the distance between Bagdad and the Caspian Sea, he lost sight of the Caravan in one of those picturesque places, and wandered about the whole day without being able to find it again.—During this time repeated attempts were made to disarm and rob him by the lawless wretches who prowl about the country. At length about sun-set he was so suddenly attacked by four of them that before he could stand on his defence he was knocked down from his horse and disarmed.—The banditti then literally stripped him to the skin and shared the plunder amongst them, giving him a few of their own rags to defend him from the cold : after much ill treatment and repeated threats against his life they finally dismissed him.—In this forlorn condition he walked all night, and early the next morning was again attacked by three other men.—One of them who was well mounted and better armed than the others, after striking him several times, seized him and dragged him in the cruellest manner to his house ; where for two days he obliged him by blows to work at the hardest labour. Making him pull grass for his cattle, dig gravel, and carry it home from the pit, and then pull up by the roots a weed of remarkably strong fibres, which overran the greater part of an adjacent tract of meadow ground.—Notwithstanding this insupportable degree of labour, the barbarian had not the humanity to give him any other food than bread and some milk diluted with water.—On the third day however he was liberated from this dreadful state of slavery by the gallantry of the chief driver of the caravan, who generously volunteered to go in search of him. Even after the Major was discovered by this brave and honest fellow, there was some difficulty in effecting his release ; and nothing but the determined spirit of the driver, who threatened the ruffian with the immediate vengeance of the whole caravan, could have prevailed.—The feelings of Major O'Neil may be easily conceived.—He had little hopes of ever being discovered, the village being situated in a retired part of the mountains.—The night preceding his delivery he received a private hint that it was in contemplation to cut his throat unless he instantly make his escape.—This however, we are rather inclined to think was an indirect method of attempting to get rid of him ; as the fellow who kidnapped him might have been alarmed by the inquiries making after his victim.

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*Royal Tyger.*—Bombay, Nov. 4, 1807.—We have just learned from our friends at Tannah, that two persons have been carried off by royal tygers in the course of last week, from a native village nearly opposite to Powie, near the high road leading from Sion to Tannah. One of them, a man, was found in a jungle to which he had been traced by the blood tracks. The party who discovered him found him in the fangs of the tyger, who was in the act of sucking the blood from the neck of the unfortunate wretch. Not feeling themselves strong enough to approach, they retired for a reinforcement; and on their return with a stronger party the Tyger relinquished his prey and made his escape. On examining the body it was found entirely bloodless, the sanguinary animal having extracted it all from the back part of the neck and shoulders. The only other wounds were a contusion on the thigh and one arm broken. The other sufferer was a boy, whose body was not found.

*Royal Tygers.*—Extract of a letter from Goa, Oct. 1807.—As lieutenant E. Davies, in company with an officer from Cabo were riding out lately in sight of, and about a mile and a half from this place, they were suddenly met by two large royal tygers, who after viewing them for a few seconds, came bounding towards them with such velocity, that as the hill was very rugged and rocky, they at one time gained so considerably on them, as to be within a very few yards, fortunately however, their horses ultimately gained ground, and brought them clear off; this, is one of the few instances we hear of Tygers pursuing their prey any distance—these followed them some hundred yards.

*Earthquake at Sumatra.*—From the west coast of Sumatra, we learn, that between the 21st and 24th, an awful convulsion of nature occurred at Padang. An earthquake and inundation of the sea having taken place, by which property to a very considerable amount belonging to Europeans and natives, was swept away, not less in value, it is stated, than one lack of dollars; and melancholy to add, not fewer than four hundred natives are supposed to have perished, by this awful visitation. We do not understand that any European lives were lost on this distressing occasion. A new river had been formed, (by which Padang had become completely insulated) with a channel of five fathoms water. The source of the river had not been ascertained, when the Venus left Padang.

*Rice, Want of Rain.*—Extract of a letter from Calcutta, Nov. 3, 1807.—. . . . . We observe however that October has passed away without the usual rain, towards the end of the month. This want of rain, if it continues during the present month, will render irrigation from the tanks and jheels, necessary

to insure a productive crop of the rice which is reared by transplanting, and which is extensively cultivated, and constitutes the main crop in Burdwan and Birdoom. The rice which grows in deep swamps to the length of several fathoms, and is produced in the Eastern districts of Bengal is not likely to suffer by this want of rain.

*Caution to Eastern Traders.*—A Chinese passenger, on the Brig Tweed, lately arrived from Borneo, reports that the head merchants of the different Rajahs of Sambas, Mompaiva, and Pontiana, are now, and have been for some time past, in the habit of filing down brass and silver, for the purpose of mixing with the gold dust, which they usually barter for articles purchased from European traders: the silver is coloured by boiling in a certain preparation. This accounts for the great loss which has been experienced in gold dust sent from hence.

*Present State of Malacca.*—The fort walls of Malacca were built by a colony from China, at least three hundred years before (1512) the Portuguese got possession of it.—The walls are by no means so strong as is generally thought, but they served to strike a terror into the Malays, who have a superstitious veneration for them, as some are said to worship the devil through fear. The works are now preparing to be blown up, mines are excavated along the side facing the sea, some of which are charged.—Two were exploded, with great skill and precision, on the 16th October, 1807. The wall was turned over completely on both sides with a very trifling explosion, and without injuring a building or a tree.—The country round Malacca, embracing a circumference of 8 or 10 miles from the fort, is a pleasant and most productive spot.—The rising grounds are barren and rocky, and the acclivities have been used by the Chinese for places of sepulture.—Redoubts are also raised on the Bocca China and St. Jonas. On the sides of the hills are innumerable trees of a variety of species including the Sepharree, Areca, or Betle-nut tree, and the fences of their fields are Bamboo, Rattan, Acacia, &c.—Since the British took possession of the place in August, 1793, the valleys produce rice and sugar-canies in great abundance, the cultivation of which, under a settled and permanent state of government, might be much extended.—The pulse and fruit brought to the bazaar for the shipping are produced in the gardens of the families whose little house and garden left them by their ancestors, supply the only means of their subsistence.—The revenues bring to the company 80,000 dollars a year for land-rents, taxes and customs. The customs are farmed, and there is a considerable trade with the Bugresses from Borneo in the season between the monsoons. They also trade with Sumatra, Rho, and many of the

rivers of the peninsula both to the E. and W. and have frequent communication with Java, from whence they receive teakwood, pepper, &c. &c. and they get spars fit for masts from Stack and Arroe, but these growing in a low marshy country are of inferior quality. In the river which runs close by the fort walls, small vessels (120 tons) have been built. They have good timber including what they get from Samarang or Java, and intelligent carpenters. Under the lee of the island nearest to the fort they have a kind of harbour, where in the S. W. monsoon they can carry and secure vessels drawing 16 feet.—The cultivators, sugar-makers, distillers, and farmers of the customs are Chinese.

## ITALY.

*Earthquake.*—Letters from Turin state, that, on June 25, the valleys of Montaldo, in the department of Stura, had been visited by a dreadful disaster. At 11 a. m. a violent hurricane arose, which was succeeded by several shocks of an earthquake, and a very heavy fall of hail; whereby every thing within its compass has been destroyed. All the trees, together with a great number of houses, have been thrown down; and the water in the fountains continued thick and muddy, from the violent agitation, till the following day. One hundred families have been reduced to the greatest poverty; and it is confidently asserted, that fifty years will scarcely be sufficient to repair the damages occasioned by this distressing calamity.

*Ferino, and Falling Mountain.*—Inconsequence of part of a mountain having suddenly given way, the lake formed by the Adda, in the valley of Ferino, not far from Milan, has overflowed its banks: the inundation lasted more than 12 hours, and entirely destroyed all the fruitful plains in the neighbourhood of Ferino, and even carried away several bridges, some of which were of stone.

## PRUSSIA.

*Heat of the Weather.*—Koningsberg, July 3, 1808. During eight days the weather had been here remarkably sultry; but on the 1st inst. the heat became extremely violent. At 2 p. m. a thick black cloud of smoke burst out from one of the great squares of this city, called the King's Garden, which in a few moments totally darkened the air, without its being possible for the people, who had collected in great numbers, to imagine the cause: but, suddenly violent flames burst from this cloud of smoke, and it appeared that the roof of the new theatre, which has no connection with any other building, was entirely in flames. The fire raged with so much violence, and spread with such rapidity, that part of the roof was consumed, before it was possible even to think of means for extinguishing the flames. In a quarter of an hour the roof was wholly consumed, and

fell in: this rapidity was no doubt occasioned by the violence of the wind, which had blown very hard during the whole of the day, and facilitated by the extreme dryness of every thing, produced by the scorching heat of the sun. Fortunately, however, the fall of the roof confined the fire within the walls of the building.—When the king, who at the time was at his country residence, received intelligence of this calamity he proceeded immediately to the city; but, in consequence of the abovementioned circumstances, it became totally impossible to extinguish the fire; and, at 4 p. m. the whole of the edifice was reduced to ashes.

## SPAIN.

*Triumphal Entry of the Patriots.*—Madrid, August 23. This day various bodies of troops of Andalucia, Murcia, and Valencia, to the number of 15,000 men, entered this city; they were headed by general Castanos and accompanied by an English nobleman, they were received by the city under a magnificent triumphal arch of the Ionic order with allegorical figures in basso reliefo and various inscriptions in praise of our deliverers.

The arch is situated between la Placuela de la Villa and the Constantinople monastery, looking towards las Platerias. On the summit of the structure is placed the crown and arms of Spain, in union, supported by two lions, with the following inscription under it:

“ To our greatly beloved Ferdinand VII. By the imperial and crowned city of Madrid.”

Lower down appears a garland of olives and a crown of laurel. On looking to the right, is seen a painting, containing various figures, representing the city of Madrid giving thanks to the provinces: she supports by her side the arms of the city; underneath is the following inscription.

“ To the Spanish army,  
Saviours of their country,  
Defenders of her religion and laws;  
The hope of the enslaved Continent,  
The terror of the enemies of the human race,  
Conducted by the God of Hosts:  
Astonished Europe admires them;  
Victorious Spain crowns them;  
Grateful Madrid blesses them ! ”

On the same side, to the left, appears another painting representing Spain bound in chains: the lion rising on his feet, as if roused from sleep, and an eagle on a cannon with a large crown. Spain, who assembles on her right side the provinces, with their arms and colours, calls and conducts them to avenge their country; pointing to the following inscription:

“ To the worthy heroes  
Who maintained at Saragossa and Valencia,  
The glories of Numantia and of Saguntum,  
Who renewed on the plains of Baylen.”

The wonder of the Caudine Forks :  
 Those modern Fabriches,  
 Who were invulnerable at Lisonjas and  
 Amenazas,  
 Those national troops who saved Castile :  
 An everlasting crown and laurel  
*Is decreed by the city of Madrid.*"

On the side which looks towards the Town-Hall, there is also a crown, with the following inscription :

" To the valour and patriotism  
 Of those warriors who have overthrown the  
 eagle of France,

By the grateful people of Madrid."

Beneath is a garland of laurel and a crown of olive : on the right appears an eagle soaring into the air bearing a lamb in his talons : Spain with Plenty, on one side, and surrounded by French troops, led on by their commander Murat, who holds a dagger in his hand : the treacherous eagle, the destructive ensign of his army, is attacked on all sides ; and below are the following words :

" To commemorate the crimes  
 Of a monster whom we cherished in our  
 bosom ;

To commemorate the perfidy of Napoleon,  
 The innocence and the integrity

Of Ferdinand, now a captive ;

To commemorate the profanation of the  
 temples,

And the ravages sustained by our towns.

Spain rises more glorious,

Even from her ashes."

On the left is represented Spain encompassed by her sons, who crowd around her for protection, being terrified at the approach of the devouring eagle. Close to one of them is the following inscription :

" To the victims of French cowardice,  
 On the 2d and 3d of May ;  
 To the innocent blood which cries aloud  
 for vengeance ;

To the souls of Velarde and Daoiz ;

Who, inflamed with the holy love

Of religion and of their country,

Soared to the empyreal heaven,

From the park of artillery :

The national sword,

By the grateful city of Madrid."

*The Sword of Francis I.*—[For the history of the surrender of this sword to the Corsican, see Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 587.]—The Tyrant of France, who has omitted no expedient to degrade our generous nation, demanded and obtained of our ill-advised government the sword of Francis I. Perfidious man ! It was not thus our ancestors acquired it. Do you fancy that you can by this proceeding erase from the records of history our heroic deeds ? As long as the

fields of Pavia exist, the memory of Spaniards will be preserved. The whole opprobrium will fall upon Napoleon, who has made known to Europe our triumphs, and manifested his own weakness. This sword, which was before a monument of our superiority in arms to France, will now be also a record of the iniquity of her government. Frenchmen, beware of shewing to the curious stranger the sword of your king Francis, least he should say, " Napoleon regained by perfidy what Spain acquired with streams of the blood of your ancestors." France might be proud had she gained this as she acquired the sword of the Great Frederick. The battle of Jena threw down the column of Rostock ; but what triumphs have you gained over us ? Declare it, deceived Ferdinand ! who was delivered up to the most perfidious of men ! Tell it, Madrid, bathed in the blood of your unarmed inhabitants ! Raise your voices, Cordova, Jaen, Andujar, and the towns, whose temples the generous French troops have profaned, whose inhabitants they have plundered, whose women they have violated ! These are the glories, these are the deeds of arms by which Napoleon has conquered the sword of Francis I.—Brave Spaniards ! Ye have already taken vengeance ; yours is not the shame ; it is all his : his is the ignominy with which he purposed to load you. The plains of Baylen, the walls of Valencia, the fields of Saragossa—names which will reach the most distant posterity ! see here your true glory, and the confusion of those armies of assassins who foolishly fancied they could elude your vengeance. Let us prepare for new triumphs. There are other swords for you of greater value. Fly and snatch them from the traitor who deceived us. But he will not come to meet us. *The man of blood and slaughter is a coward* ; he will fly from before our battalions ; be it then your task to pursue him to the confines of the earth, to deliver it from the tyrant who destroyed it.—[From a Spanish Paper.]

*Execution of the Undertaking for continuing the Meridian Line through Spain, to the Balearic Islands.*—The following is the report of a commission appointed by the Board of Longitude, for the purpose of examining and calculating with the greatest accuracy, the observations made on the subject of the meridian line, now continued through Spain, to the Balearic islands.—The new measurement extends from Fort Montjoi at Barcelona, to the small island of Tormentera in the Mediterranean. The extent of the arc in the direction of the Meridian, from the obelisk at Matas to Tormentera, is 315, 552 mètres. As the arc passes over an extent of sea, it has been measured by connecting a chain of triangles

along the coast of Spain, from Barcelona to the kingdom of Valencia, and uniting the coast of Valencia to the islands by means of a very large triangle, one side of which measured more than 160,000 mètres (82,555 fathoms), and as the great distance between the different points respectively rendered, made a communication by signals during the day impossible, the commissioners used night signals, made by means of tubular lamps [Argand?] with reflecting mirrors:—which we were placed at the different points of observation, and kept lighted from sunset to sunrise. The angles were measured by means of a large repeating circle of Lenoir, and the accuracy of the measurement was proved, by a variety of observations. The formation of the triangle was begun in the winter of 1806; winter being the only season of the year, during which the weather is at times sufficiently clear for observing triangles of extensive dimensions. Towards the latter end of summer of 1807, the geometrical part of the observations was concluded.—From the above statement it appears, that this new measurement of the Meridian, executed in Spain, not only confirms the utility of the mètre, but gives it an additional degree of accuracy, by making it almost independent of the flattening of the globe; and the junction of this Meridian to that of Franco, formerly measured, gives an arc of nearly 14 degrees, situated equally distant from the equator and the poles; whence, latitudes, azimuths, and differences in the power of gravitation have been observed at several distinct points. For its extent, its situation, and the accuracy of the means employed in the measurement, this operation forms the most admirable of the kind.—The first part of the measurement was executed by Messrs. Meehan and Delambre; that which relates to Spain was entrusted to Messrs. Biot and Arago assistants to the Board of Longitude, aided by the Spanish commissioners Chaix and Rodriguez.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Tumults.*—We regret to find that some serious disturbances have taken place in this settlement; but it appears by the following proclamation, that they have happily subsided. This proclamation is by the lieutenant-governor; governor Bligh being, it is said, on his way home in a state of arrest:—  
*Proclamation.*—George Johnston.—The public peace being happily, and, I trust in Almighty God, permanently established, I hereby proclaim the cessation of martial law.—I have this day appointed magistrates and other public functionaries, from amongst the most respectable officers and inhabitants, which will, I hope, secure the impartial

administration of justice, according to the laws of England, as secured to us by the patent of our most gracious sovereign.—Words cannot too strongly convey my approbation of the behaviour of the whole body of people, on the late memorable event. By their manly, firm, and orderly conduct, they have shewn themselves deserving of that protection which I have felt it my duty to give them, and which, I doubt not, they will continue to merit.—In future no man shall have just cause to complain of violence, injustice, or oppression:—no free man shall be taken, imprisoned, or deprived of his house, land, or liberty, but by the law. Justice shall be impartially administered, without regard to, or respect of persons; and every man shall enjoy the fruits of his industry in security.—*Soldiers!*—Your conduct has endeared you to every well disposed inhabitant in this settlement! Persevere in the same honourable path, and you will establish the credit of the New South Wales corps on a basis not to be shaken.—God save the King.

By Command of his Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, — NICHOLAS BAYLY, Secretary.—Head-quarters, Sydney, Jan. 27, 1808.

*Destruction of Convicts by the Anthropophagi.*—We are informed that the *Venus*, a vessel seized and carried off by some convicts at Port Dalrymple to New Zealand, was there taken by the natives, who killed and ate all the people. The vessel itself they drew on shore, and burnt it for the sake of the iron. This information was communicated to the *Mercury*, a vessel that touched at New Zealand, and was in danger of being taken by one Druse, a man who deserted from the Lady Nelson about two years ago, and who is now become a chief, tattooed from head to foot; and has a number of natives under his command.

#### TURKEY.

The revolution in Turkey, which the reader will find under the head of *Austria*, p. 159, appears to have originated in a detection of the schemes of France against this empire. Very little is correctly known concerning it: but from the displeasure expressed by Buonaparte in mentioning it to his Senate, in a public address, we infer that he thinks it contrary to his interest. In fact, the French interest has lately been declining at the Port: in consequence as it is understood of a discovery of the secret articles of the treaty of Tilsit. *Query.* Whence did the Turks procure them?—Does the communication of them form one of the crimes to be imputed to Austria in Buonaparte's manifesto indicating his attempts against that empire?

## POETRY.

*Translations of the Lines by Mons. Montbilliard,*  
 “On a Child playing at Blindman’s Buff,  
 and carried to a Lady with a Candle in his  
 Hand.” *Lit. Pan. Vol. IV. p. 353.*

We met a hoodwink’d infant straying,  
 His little hands a torch displaying ;  
 Fair Cytherea’s child we thought him,  
 And therefore to his mother brought him.

S. R.

## ANOTHER.

A lost child we have found,  
 With a band his eyes bound,  
 In his hands a bright torch the boy bore ;  
 Little Cupid we knew ;—  
 So we bring him to you ;  
 To his mother her son we restore.

A. B.

## ANOTHER.

As we hither came we found,  
 Roving in disorder wild,  
 With his eyes by ‘kerchief bound,  
 In his hand a torch—this child !  
 By his ‘kerchief and torch, it is Cupid we see ;  
 And as thou art his mother we bring him to thee.

*An Invitation to his Friends, by Mons. Montbilliard, written over his Door. Lit. Pan. Vol. IV. p. 354.*

Peace, mirth, and wisdom, to my cabin come,  
 Hasten ; and make it your enchanting home ;  
 Discord, Excess, profane Ambition, fly,  
 Nor soil this fan of pure Felicity.

S. R.

## ANOTHER.

Peace, gaiety, sense, to my cottage repair,  
 It’s owner’s delight by your presence com-  
 plat.  
 But banished be Luxury, Discord, and Care :  
 Nor dare to defile this enchanting retreat.

## ANOTHER.

Come, enter my cottage, peace, gaiety, sense,  
 Unite all your efforts to make it divine !  
 Fly Luxury ! Discord ! Ambition fly hence !  
 Nor pollute this fair temple, Felicity’s shrine.  
*Grafton-street, 2d May, 1808.*

J. G.

## MELANCHOLY.

Go—you may call it madness, folly,  
 You shall not chase my gloom away,  
 There’s such a charm in melancholy,  
 I would not, if I could, be gay.  
 Oh ! if you knew the pensive pleasure,  
 That fills my bosom when I sigh,  
 You would not rob me of a treasure,  
 Monarchs are too poor to buy. — S. R.

LINES TO A YOUNG LADY, ON HER RECOVERY  
FROM INDISPOSITION.

Sprung from the bed of pale disease,  
 Safe from the Fiend’s embrace,  
 Louisa, on thy virtuous brow  
 The glow of health we trace.  
 We trace, and thank the Power divine,  
 Whose hand supreme we see,  
 Thro’ the vicissitude of life  
 Has kindly guided thee.

May that same Power, as years revolve,  
 Protect thee with his eye :  
 Thy lengthen’d days delighted speed,  
 Without a heaving sigh.  
 Yet should affliction’s woe return  
 And pain thy guileless heart,  
 May resignation’s soothing balm  
 The antidote impart.

May friendship wipe with pitying hand,  
 The tear which dews thine eyes,  
 And virtue lift thy thoughts from earth  
 To mansions in the skies. — S. R.

## THE LANDSCAPE.

How pleas’d within my native bowers,  
 Ere while I passed the day ;  
 Was ever scene so decked with flowers,  
 Were ever flowers so gay ?  
 How sweetly smil’d the hill, the vale,  
 And all the landscape round,  
 The river gliding down the dale,  
 The hill with bushes crown’d.  
 But now when urged by tender woes,  
 I speed to meet my dear ;  
 That hill and stream my zeal oppose,  
 And check my fond career.  
 No more, since Daphne was my theme,  
 Their wonted charms I see ;  
 That verdant hill, and silver stream,  
 Divide my love and me. — J. W.

## TO Vaine HOPE.

Thou drcame of madmen, ever changing gale,  
 Swell with thy wanton breath the gaudie sail,  
 Of glorious fooles ! Thou guid’st them who thee  
 court  
 To rocks, to quick-sands, or some faithlesse port.  
 Were I not mad, who, when secure at ease  
 I might i’th’ cabin passe the raging seas,  
 Would, like a franticke ship-boy, wildly haste  
 To climbe the giddy top of th’ unsafe mast ?  
 Ambition never to her hopes did faine  
 A greatnesse but I really obtaine  
 In my Castara. Were’t not fondnesse then  
 To clip the shadowes of true blisse ? And when  
 My Paradise all flowres and fruits doth breed,  
 To rob a barren garden for a weed ?

*Habington’s Castara, edit. 4to. 1634, p. 67.*

## THE GATHERER.

No. V.

I am but a *Gatherer* and disposer of other men's stuff.—WOTTON.

*Hyperbolical Inscription to Napoleon.*

The following modest inscription deserves a place in the *Gatherer*.

The monument or column erected at Kaiserslautern, in honour of his Majesty the Emperor and King Napoleon the great, has the following inscription engraven on its pedestal. The author is the late Vice Chancellor Kalloniay.

"Napoleoni, magno, justo, pio, beneficio, Gallorum Imperator invicto; Italorum Regi; Germanorum Protectori; Italico, Germanico, Austriaco, Hungarico, Bohemico, Helveticu, Batavico, Hispanico, Lusitanico, Sarmatico, Prussico, Suecico, Russico, Aegyptiaco, Syriaico, Arabico, &c. Dominatori, Triumphatori, Pacificatori; Populorum per European Legislatori; Nominis Poloni Restauratori et Vindici—Cohortes Legionis II. Duce Josepho Zajonczek, ejusdem Legionis Praefecto, Generali ac Ludovico Davoust, Imperii Gallorum Mareschallo, tunc temporis copiarum armataru imper Polonum Supremo Duce Frutori magnanimus ob restitutam Polonis patriam æviterne gratitudinis, ergo posuerunt anno æra vulgaris—, restitutæ patriæ anno —."

"To Napoleon the great, the just, the pious, the beneficent, the invincible Emperor of France, the King of Italy, the protector of Germany, the triumphant conqueror and pacificator of Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, Switzerland, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Sweden, Russia, Egypt, Syria, Arabia, &c. the Legislator of the nations of Europe, the restorer and avenger of the Polish name,—the Cohorts of the second legion, their general Joseph Zajonczek, commander of that legion, and Louis Davoust, marshal of the French empire, and commander in chief of the forces in Poland, have erected this monument as a testimony of eternal gratitude for the restoration of the country of Poland, in the year of the common æra—, and of the restoration of the country —."

A much shorter but equally senseless inscription for a Christian country, and in the nineteenth century, has been put up at Paris.—The Class of the National Institute appropriated to history and ancient literature, having the charge of composing inscriptions for the different monuments of the metropolis, determined on the following for the Fountain near the Medical School at Paris.

*Napoleonis. Augusti. Providentia.*

*Divergium. Sequanæ.*

*Acvium. Commodo. Asclepadi. Ornamenta.*

MDCCCV.

*Of the Clock at Basle in Switzerland.*

Every traveller knows, that the computation of time, in this city, is one hour in advance. Various reasons are assigned for this usage. A story however prevails, that when the cathedral was built, the architect by mistake, turned the side whereon was placed the sun-dial, too much to the east, and caused this erroneous reckoning. There have been several attempts made to reform the singularity. Some years ago an Englishman went to reside at Basle, and being desirous of setting the *Baslois* right in this particular, he used his utmost endeavours, by writing and persuasion, to convince them of the absurdity of continuing so erroneous a method for computation. He gained many proselytes to his opinion, but the bulk of the people thought no way could be right but the old, and his efforts ended in his being ridiculed. A caricature represented this reformer as a goat making a run at the hands of the clock, to drive them an hour later, while the people were pulling him back by the tail.

Three unfortunate epochs are mentioned in the annals of Basle; a plague in 1314, which carried off 1100 persons; an earthquake in 1356 which destroyed almost the whole city; and another plague in 1564, when 7000 souls perished. They may since add a fourth: that in which the French republicans overran their country, and forced them to accept the fraternal hug.

*Exquisite Dancing no Attraction.*

The following anecdote occurred long before the days of Vestris, Deshayes, or Parrot. As we have in reviewing a work on dancing admitted the highest eulogies on the art, it is but fair that we should admit something by way of counterpoise on the other side.

In a work entitled, "A Comparison between the two Stages," p. 48. *et seq.* we read: "The late duke of Monmouth was a good judge of dancing, and a good dancer himself; when he returned from France, he brought with him St. Andre, then the best master in France. The duke presented him to the stage, the stage to gratify the duke admitted him, and the duke himself thought he might prove a mighty advantage to them, though he had nobody else of his opinion. A day was published in the bills for him to dance, but *not one more besides the duke and his friends came to see him*; the reason was, the plays were then so good, and Hart and Mohun acted them so well, that the audience would not be interrupted for so short a time, though it was to see the best master in Europe."

The expences of a benefit night at the old house, i. e. Drury-Lane Theatre, to an author in 1702, i. e. "the ordinary charge, was about four and thirty pounds a day." In Mr. Garrick's time they were 64 pounds.

## POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

PROTEST OF HIS HOLINESS THE POPE AGAINST  
BUONAPARTE.

To Signor Cavaliere Aldini, Chargé d'Affaires of  
the Kingdom of Italy.

From the Quirinal Palace, May 19, 1808.—His Holiness having received the painful notification of the union which is about to take place, of his four duchies of Urbino, Macerato, Ancona, and Camerino, with the kingdom of Italy, amid the cruel uneasiness which this rigorous treatment causes him, has charged the Cardinal Gabrielli, Pro-Secretary of State, to make the following frank declaration to your Most Illustrious Highness.

The Holy Father has seen, with infinite pain, that the force of the reasons contained in the note of the 19th of April, addressed to M. Lefebvre, the Chargé D'Affaires, has not prevented his Imperial and Royal Majesty from putting his threats in execution. He has seen, with the same feelings, that this powerful Monarch, in whose hands he placed, at the altar, the sceptre, and the rod of justice, has proceeded, contrary to every species of right, to inflict upon him a new spoliation of the best part of the states which remained to him.

But what has been the astonishment of his Holiness in observing a decree, dated one day anterior to the note of M. Champagny; so that even before that minister had renewed his propositions and received an answer, the fate of the three usurped provinces was already decided!

The astonishment of the Holy Father was still farther augmented, when he saw it assigned as a legitimate cause of this spoliation, that he had constantly refused to make war upon England, and to confederate with the Kings of Naples and of Italy. However, his Holiness had never ceased to represent, that his sacred character of Minister of Peace—the God, whose representative he is upon earth, being the God of Peace—that his quality of universal Pastor, and of the common Father of all the Faithful—that the *holy laws of justice*, of which, as the representative of the God who is their source, he ought to be the guardian and the avenger—could never permit him to enter into a permanent system of war, and much less still to declare war, without any motive, against the British government, from which he had never received the slightest offence. However, the Holy Father conjured his Majesty to reflect, that not having, and not being in the capacity of having enemies, because he is the Vicar of Jesus Christ, who came into the world not to foment, but to destroy animosities, he could not bind himself and his successors, in perpetuity, as the Emperor wished, to make war for the quarrels of another.

But his Holiness had also urged the incalculable evils which would result to religion, should he enter into a system of perpetual confederation, and that, without compromising his honour, without incurring universal hatred, without betraying his duties and his conscience, he could not place himself in the situation, by the league proposed, of becoming the enemy of every state, even a

Catholic Sovereign, and of binding himself to make war upon him. But all the representations, and all the reasons so frequently submitted to his Majesty with paternal mildness, have not produced the least impression.

It has been sought to justify the spoliation upon another pretext, by assigning, as the second motive which produced it, that the interests of the two kingdoms, and of the two armies of Italy and Naples, demanded that their communications should not be interrupted by a hostile power.

If by this power is meant to be understood England, the history of almost two centuries will shew the falsity of this specious pretence. The Catholic Princes of Spain, and of the House of Austria, from the Emperor Charles V. to Charles II. of Spain, possessed the kingdom of Naples and the duchy of Milan, which forms at present the principal part of the kingdom of Italy, and they never perceived that their interests were compromised; they never experienced this pretended obstacle to the communication of their armies. They were frequently at war with Great Britain, and still oftener with France, but they were never apprehensive of an intermediate embarkation upon the territory of the Holy See; still less did they pretend to force the Pontiffs of that period to unite and confederate with them, or to despoil them of their possessions, should they have refused.

But putting history aside, what risks could the interests of these separated kingdoms even run? The neutrality of the Holy Father, recognised and respected by all other Powers, and the measures taken to prevent its violation, are more than sufficient to place these interests in security.

To render this security still greater, and to take away every sort of pretext, his Holiness carried his compliance as far as he consistently could; he declared himself disposed to shut his ports against the English during the present war, and to employ his troops to guard the coasts of his states from every hostility whatever.

But what attack could be dreaded upon these two kingdoms, which border upon the states of the Holy See, while French troops, for so long a period, without regard to the interests of the public or of individuals, have violated his neutrality, occupied all his ports, and covered all his coasts?

If, however, by a hostile power, it was wished to designate the person of the Holy Father, his character itself, mild and pacific, puts an end to this injurious imputation; but the better to refute it, his Holiness calls to witness the French empire and the kingdom of Italy, in favour of which he signed two Concordats, whose violation has been the source of perpetual grief to his heart, in having constantly, but in vain, pressed their faithful execution. He calls Europe itself to witness, which has seen him, in his old age, in the most rigorous season of the year, traverse the Alps, and proceed to Paris, not without exciting the jealousy and disgust of other great Powers, in order to consecrate and crown his Imperial and Royal Majesty. He calls to witness the whole French troops, from the commander to the meanest soldier, either those who have traversed the states of the Holy See, or those who have resided there, whether they have not ex-

perienced in the Papal territory a reception the most friendly, and a hospitality the most generous:—a hospitality which cost bitter tears to the Holy Father, who was indispensably obliged to load his subjects with imposts for the maintenance and payment of the French troops; in short, his Holiness calls to witness his Majesty himself, for whom he has not ceased, on all occasions, to testify the most particular regards.

But if his Holiness were able to testify the surprise excited by the two first articles advanced to justify this spoliation, he wants words to express the profound astonishment produced by the expressions contained in the third. It bears upon the donation of Charlemagne, and it is remarked, that that was made for the benefit of Christianity, and not for the advantage of the enemies of our holy religion. It is well known that this celebrated and glorious monarch, whose memory will be eternally blessed by the church, did not give to the Holy See the provinces which have been usurped. It is notorious that they were, at an epoch very remote from his age, in the possession of the Roman Pontiffs, in consequence of the voluntary submission of the people, who were abandoned by the Emperors of the East; that the Lombards having afterwards occupied the Exarchate of Ravenna and the Pentapolis, which include these provinces, Pepin, the illustrious and religious father of Charlemagne, recovered them, and restored them to Pope Stephen; that that great Emperor, who was the honour and admiration of the 8th century, far from wishing to revoke the generous and pious donation of his father, approved and confirmed it under Pope Adrian; that far from wishing to strip the Roman Church of her possessions, he had no other intention than to secure and aggrandise them; that consequently in his will he laid an express obligation on his three sons, to protect the states of the church with their arms; that he reserved to his successors no right of revoking that which his father Pepin had done for the advantage of the chair of St. Peter; that his sole design was to protect the Roman Pontiffs against their enemies, and not to compel them to excite enemies; that ten centuries which have passed away since the days of Charlemagne, a thousand years of peaceable possession, render useless all more ancient investigations and all ulterior interpretations; that even if that pious Prince had, instead of a free restitution or gift of these territories, restored or given them for the profit of Christianity, it is exactly for the welfare of Christianity, or, to speak more strictly, of the Catholic Religion, that the Holy Father wishes peace with all the world, avoids to revoke the resentment of any power, and refuses to interfere in political quarrels. After so many voices have been raised against different Popes, who have, for the best reasons, engaged in wars, the Holy Father cannot perceive why it can be attributed to him as a crime that he refused to assume a warlike character, and, at the suggestion of a foreign power, commenced a war without any provocation, and which must be highly prejudicial to religion and his subjects.

His Holiness cannot on any account overlook the injury which is done him in the before-mentioned decree, wherein it is remarked, "that the gift of Charlemagne was not made for the be-

" nefit of the enemies of our holy religion;" there by accusing his Holiness of betraying the interests of the church.—This accusation has made a lively impression on the mind of his Holiness, who for upwards of three years has been suffering persecution in behalf of religion, and for having acted FAITHFULLY in his *Apostolic capacity*. He has suffered it, that he might not implicate himself in a permanent system of warfare, and that he might not, by his conduct, obstruct the free exercise of the Catholic worship.

His Holiness hath submitted to it, because he could not admit the principles which were frequently intimated to him, which were, that if his Holiness was Bishop of Rome, his Majesty was notwithstanding, the emperor of it, and that the Holy Father ought to submit to him in temporal matters in the same manner as his Majesty submitted to his Holiness in religious matters; that the territories of the Holy See appertained to the French empire, and that therefore the Pope ought always to make common cause with the Emperor and his successors; that he ought at all times to consider the enemies of France as his own, and that he ought by consequence to become a part of the Federative system of the Empire.

The solemn oaths which the holy father hath made to obtain his liberty and independence, so essential to the Catholic religion and the free exercise of his supreme spiritual power, do not allow him to subscribe to those destructive and fatal maxims. His Holiness suffers this persecution, because he would not consent to the pretensions of his Majesty to nominate as many French cardinals as should form one-third of the Sacred College, which must have sapped the fundamental base of its constitution, attacked the independence of his spiritual power, and again introduced those unhappy disasters which the church still deplors. His Holiness suffers, because he would not enter into an offensive and defensive league against any power in Europe, Catholic or otherwise, to the manifest injury of religion. If this refusal implies an abandonment of religion, let heaven, the church, the world, and posterity judge. The Holy Father hath the most conscientious reflection, that he never did any injury to his Majesty, or to France; but if his Majesty actually had any complaint against his Holiness personally, that would not justify him in resenting them on the Catholic church, by irrevocably and for ever robbing it of that very property which the same decree declares to have been bestowed for the good of Christianity, not to rob that church, which is not the proprietor, more than the Pontiff, who is only the guardian of it. That church having the spiritual superintendance of every other, hath, since the peace of Constantine, been enriched by the piety of monarchs and people, and hath, by an admirable order of Providence, first accumulated considerable property, and afterwards different states, that it might maintain spiritual government with more decency, liberty, and advantage—this very church which his Majesty would reduce to a state of degradation, and incapacity of exercising its divine supremacy.

His Holiness cannot sufficiently regret the error into which his Majesty hath fallen, since, in his decree, whereby he deprives the Holy See of a

part of its states, on the ground "that they were not intended to benefit the enemies of the Catholic religion," his Majesty has published, in the same states, that code, against which his Holiness has so often, but unsuccessfully, complained, on account of the articles it contains contrary to the Gospel and the laws of the church, particularly those of marriage and divorce.

His Holiness cannot conceal his astonishment at seeing the demand of his excellency, Cardinal Caprara, for his passports, made an additional motive to justify this scandalous spoliation. After what the undersigned had the honour of signifying, in answer to the note of his excellency M. Champagny in the month of April, his Holiness believes that the grounds of the principal accusations are completely refuted. He hath already sufficiently proved that the demand for passports was accompanied with the equitable condition that the French emperor should evacuate Rome, and relinquish those pretensions which his Holiness felt inadmissible. His Holiness, therefore, cannot abstain from repeating, that it was discretionary with his Majesty either to permit the departure of M. Caprara, who was not only the ambassador of the court of Rome, but at the same time the Apostolic Legate, or to permit him to continue his residence at Paris. His departure ought not, therefore, to be made any subject of complaint.

If the injustice of this decree has increased the grief wherewith the mind of his Holiness is overwhelmed, he could not but be additionally afflicted on perusing the other decree of the same date, which enjoins all cardinals, prelates, and officers, holding any employment at the Court of Rome, who are natives of Italy, to return, under the penalty of their whole property in case of disobedience. It is, therefore, perfectly clear to his Holiness, that it is not his temporal authority, but also his spiritual, which is intended to be subverted, although the second decree makes a studied distinction between the temporal sovereign of Rome, and the Vicar of Jesus Christ, under the pretext of shewing a seeming respect for the latter.—It must be evident to the universe, that the intentions of his Majesty the Emperor are to render his Holiness INCAPABLE of fulfilling his sacred duties, by dispersing his senate, and overturning the church establishment, and removing from him those persons most dear to him, thereby depriving him of the only consolation which remained to him in the exercise of his apostolical functions, always on the decline.

The Pope is not only the bishop of Rome, as hath been so improperly asserted, but he is at the same time the head of the Catholic church, and in that character he is entitled to choose his ministers, and coadjutors from the different nations of the earth. In fact, since the commencement of Christianity, the church of Rome has been always composed not only of Romans, but of individuals from all nations, as is evident from the number of strangers admitted amongst the clergy of Rome, and who, during the first four centuries, ascended the chair of St. Peter. All these motives justify the grief of his Holiness, who protests against a law which spares not even distinguished ecclesiastics, chosen to assist him in his labours for the church of God. His Holiness at

the same time strongly protests, in the face of all the earth, against the usurpation of his states. He solemnly declares *it to be unjust, vain, void, and of no avail*, that it never can truly affect the imprescriptible and legitimate rights of sovereignty and possession of his Holiness and successors for ever; and if force shall deprive him of its possession, he is determined to maintain the INTEGRITY of his rights, because the Holy See can recover the real possession, when it may please "the true and faithful God, who fights for justice, and who hath inscribed on his garments and forehead the King of Kings and Lord of Lords."

At the same time his Holiness addresses the most ardent vows to the Father of Mercy, to inspire his subjects, withdrawn from his power; and who shall always remain dear to his heart, with a spirit of patience and resignation, to the end that they may one day obtain from heaven consolation and peace, and that they may always preserve inviolate in their hearts, religion and faith. The God of Israel will grant his people strength and virtue.

These are the sentiments and protestations which the undersigned has been required by his Holiness to make to your excellency, as Charge d'Affairs of the kingdom of Italy, with which these provinces have been incorporated. The undersigned hath made it a sacred duty to obey faithfully the orders which he has received, and at the same time to renew to you the assurance of his sincere consideration. (Signed)

G. CARDINAL GABRELLI.

*Letter from the Pope's Secretary of State to the Cardinals resident at Rome.*

*Quirinal Palace, March 5, 1808*

His Holiness having been informed, that general Miolis has invited to an entertainment all or nearly all the members of the Sacred College, he has ordered me to signify to your eminence, that in the state of tribulation in which the Holy See is placed, he cannot believe that any individual of the College will accept such an invitation, or will be present at any such assembly or *conversation*, for the purpose of making known that the Sacred College also participates in the just affliction of his Holiness.—In giving an answer, it would be well if the Sacred College would assign as the motive of their refusal, in general terms, the situation in which the Holy Father is placed.

(Signed) G. CARDINAL DORIA PAMFILI.

*(Circular to the Cardinals.)*

*Quirinal Palace, March 30, 1808.*

The present circumstances giving too much reason to believe, that the French military force will assume the reins of the Papal government, his Holiness, knowing your honourable sentiments, is well aware that he need not exhort you to fidelity and constancy. He has thought proper, however, to request all those who occupy the first stations, that should they be invited to continue their functions in the name of whoever may take possession of the Papal States, they give a decided refusal, and do no act but in the name of his Holiness. (Signed) G. CARDINAL GABRELLI.

*Panorama Office, September 26, 1808.*

Only that allwise Providence, which with infinite benevolence superintends the affairs of men, and "knows the end from the beginning" can penetrate the obscurity that hangs over the politics of the kingdoms of Europe, or can tell whether we be correct in anticipating calamities—extensive, intense, and, perhaps, lasting. We fear, that we describe the coming months but too truly, when we call them wrathful, sanguinary and destructive. We fear that a WAR OF EXTERMINATION is about to burst upon Europe, and that ferocity hitherto rarely exemplified will cost humanity many a tear. The milder virtues of human nature, which of late have enjoyed but little respite from the contemplation of misery, will again be found painful excellencies by their possessors: and hearts of stone will enjoy apparent advantages in their insensibility over those who are victims to

"The compunctions visitings of Nature." We repeat, that, without being able to assign reasons effectually sufficient to vindicate the impression on our minds, we look forwards with that anxiety, which natural sympathy demands, and that compassion which morality and christianity enjoin. What then is our duty, in such a case? Placed between the fear that events of the most decisive character are approaching and the possibility that our fears may prove unfounded, aware that we cannot speak positively, without putting our veracity in some degree to hazard, yet conscious that we have authority on which most writers would rely without scruple; unwilling to "harrow up the soul" by the anticipation of evils that, by possibility, may never exist, yet expecting their existence and their consummation at no very distant day, we think it our duty to be perfectly explicit as to our statement of this general fact; while for particulars we refer to the opening events of time.

The paper in which the sentiments of the Pope are expressed by his command, has appeared to us to be extremely well entitled to attention. The language he has used, is, for him, altogether extraordinary, and manifests a deeper resentment in the pontiff's mind, of the indignities to which he has been subjected, than may appear on a cursory perusal. We take for granted, that the Pope wrote originally in the Latin language: but this original we have not seen. That published at Palermo, in the Italian language, which we have seen, supplies the place of the original with us.

The Pope remarks, that he was the person "who placed in the hands of Buonaparte the Scepter of Sovereignty and the Rod of

Justice:" Yes, unhappy pontiff! You then degraded that sacred dignity which you deem Apostolic, and now, the very semblance of what was the dignity of your office, is wrested from your feeble grasp. Did you not know, that all who have served Napoleon are destined to fall by him?—that whoever has obeyed one of his injunctions, must obey all that follow, though their import be personal destruction? Whoever has coalesced with this unprincipled potentate, must await the consequences; and what consequences present themselves to the eye not wilfully blind in his favour, but those of calamity, and utter desolation? His weight will grind you to powder: for should you even so demean yourself as to lick the dust beneath his feet; his imagination would range in search of other basenesses by which to vilify still more the Head of the Church, and the successor of St. Peter. The Holy Father complains that his neutrality has been violated for so long a time, and with so great injury to the interests of individuals as well as of the public: but this presents no distinguished oppression suffered by the Roman government. Reigning only by violence and terror, by military execution and force, Buonaparte dare not trust the natives of any state under his dominion with their own free agency: he knows that outraged nature would impell them to insurrection; so eminently is he "Napoleon the well-beloved!" The Pope calls on the commander of the French troops to declare whether they have not been received with the greatest cordiality, and whether they have not experienced the most generous hospitality: *hospitality and cordiality which have cost bitter tears to the heart of his Holiness.* Alas! He does but speak the sentiments of all other governments; they too have shed bitter tears; they too have deeply regretted the cordiality and the hospitality which they have exercised toward the French. The Pope observes, that he had refused the application of Buonaparte for the admission of a preponderating proportion of French cardinals into the sacred college: this reveals the craft of the Corsican; whose wishes for power, are too manifest in this proposal; and who together with that number of voters, would have had that number of spies: their intelligence would have answered no less purpose than their influence. Being deprived of his council of ecclesiastics the pontiff is deprived not only of his temporal power, but also of his spiritual authority, and this with studied intent, (*una studiata astrazione del sovrano temporale di Roma della persona d' I Vicario di Gesù Cristo*)—to render him unable to discharge the functions of his office—not that of simple bishop of Rome, but that of Pastor of the church universal. And against this "usurpation" the pope protests in strong

terms (*e solennemente dichiara esser ingiusta, irrita, nulla, e di niente valore.*)—Whether the Pope would dare to excommunicate Buonaparte, and what would be the consequences of such an act, we are not sufficiently acquainted with the present state of public opinion on the continent to conjecture. We have been assured, by a gentleman, a foreigner, who travelled last year over great part of Germany, and elsewhere, in a public capacity, that, whatever we protestants may suppose, the Papal power is yet sufficient to render such a step extremely injurious to the subject of it: and that Buonaparte had better face another 100,000 of soldiers fighting against him in the field. What stronger language short of excommunication he can use, than **UNJUST, VAIN, NULL, and OF NO EFFECT**, in reference to the act of the usurper, we do not readily perceive. Will not this language, and the outrage that occasioned it, produce great sensation in the catholic courts, and among the catholic world at large? We think it will: indeed, we think it has. What will the catholics say, if the emperor and king should assume the tiara himself: and what will then be left for him to assume, but the crescent of Mahomedanism? a noble combination surely! a triplity at once the most ridiculous and the most awful! —but after what he has done, who can think any thing strange, that he may do?

It is probable our countrymen may exclaim, “proceed now to something that concerns us.”—But, in truth, this very subject nearly concerns us. The public does not know, that there exists, and lately it has become more evident, a difference of opinion among the catholics on the character of Pius VII. It is, it seems, a **fundamental and irrevocable principle** in the catholic church, that whoever holds communion of any kind with heretics or schismatics, becomes *ipso facto* a heretic himself: and we have before us sundry publications accusing the Pope himself of heresy!—In vain have pastoral admonitions, and ecclesiastical exhortations been directed to those who hold this opinion:—they hold it still; and the catholic officers, who have emitted these (*not bulletins*, as yet, but) *bulletins*, have been obliged to withdraw them. We believe, that the matter proceeded even to excommunication;—nevertheless, the Pope is deemed a heretic as much as before, and the arguments to prove him so, are not diminished. This then, concerns us; inasmuch as it demands the serious consideration of our catholic fellow subjects; and it connects with questions we have heretofore put to them, in reference to their public conduct. We suspect, that **CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION** is very fast approaching: for—no Pope nor catholics. When there is no head of the church, where can the body of the

church apply for spiritual influence, and communications?—Let Hibernian good sense consider these facts.

But we turn from a war of words to a war of deeds: the patriotic Spaniards have hitherto conducted their affairs with great circumspection and propriety. They are drawing a vast body of forces toward the passes west of the Pyrenees, a description of which we inserted, Vol. IV, p. 929, and apparently intend to surround the French armies, in the centre of which is Joseph Buonaparte, before they strike a decisive blow. The province of Biscay, by a revolt for which circumstances were not favourable, has suffered by a loss of inhabitants, and by plunder seized by the enemy. But if a formidable Spanish force approaches, this province, with Navarre, will repeat its attempts to regain its liberty.

We turn our eyes with great anxiety to the head of the Ebro; and the passes into Spain from France. The fate of the peninsula will be decided before the snows fall on the mountains. If the French continue to hold them during winter; they will give a prodigious advantage for their early exertions in spring. If the Spaniards obtain possession of them the discomfited French will suffer severely, and their fate will be determined. At all events, we expect to hear that the Ebro has witnessed a violent combat; and that its waters have been mingled with the blood of the combatants. May victory attend the sons of liberty, and crown their banners with glory!

The British public has been thrown into a consternation of joy, by accounts of a spirited action between the British troops under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley, in Portugal, and a detachment of Junot's army, Aug. 17. This was succeeded by a more considerable engagement with the whole of Junot's disposable force. The dispositions made on this occasion, do not appear to be wonderful instances of military skill; but the superiority of the British in manual practice, and especially of the artillery, has obtained them an extremely honourable report. This is the more acceptable, as the French have been long in the habit of vaunting the excellence of their artillery: but now they must yield to British dexterity. The victory decided clearly in favour of the British, produced a proposal, the next day, for a convention by which the French were to evacuate Portugal. This was signed August 30, and has been the subject of continued animadversion by the British public ever since it was communicated to them. It was negotiated on the part of the French by general \*Kellerman [son of Marshall Kell-

\* Kellerman was the man who gained the

man] the general who regained the lost victory at Marengo, after Buonaparte had retired in confusion from the field of battle: he has proved himself in the present instance, no less adroit as a negotiator. It is said, that all his propositions were accepted; and little trouble taken to investigate them. The consequence is, that our generals appear to have conducted the business on their parts with a clumsiness equal to the Frenchman's dexterity. The public had anticipated the unconditional surrender of Junot: we even know that his captivity and confinement in England was expected at Paris, and that the not finding him in that state was a disappointment to some (foreigners) who have lately been suffered to exchange France for England.

Certainly this treaty is liable to great exceptions; our allies the Portuguese are wholly overlooked in it, as a political power; and perhaps, this was felt as a difficulty by our officers, since they could only recognize the Regency left by the prince; but this had been dissolved by the French long ago. They might, indeed, have communicated with the general commanding the Portuguese army of insurgents; but from what *regular* source he derives his authority we have not heard. We are unwilling to believe reports; but if his means were not superior to what some things reported indicate, his resources were inadequate, by far inadequate to his zeal. This convention, however, is not likely to be executed to its full extent. The British admiral does not seem to have been delighted with it originally, and the extortions of the French since the *surrender* have been so excessive and atrocious, that *this violation of the agreement on their part*, dispenses with strict adherence to the letter of the treaty on our part.

The whole character of Portugal has been strangely metamorphosed during the course of the last twelvemonths. When the Russian fleet entered the Port of Lisbon, it sought safety in that as in a neutral dominion; it was there secure from attack. Russia in declaring war against England, had not declared war against Portugal: the peace was not broken between those powers. Had the Regency appointed by the Prince of Portugal been continued in authority, Lisbon would have still enjoyed the right to protect the Russians; and they would have been liable to seizure, only after the expiration of an allowed time from their having quitted their

victory of Marengo, after it had been lost by Buonaparte:—he led on his squadron of horse of 900 men, and routing the regiment of Lichtenstein, threw the whole Austrian army into confusion:—Dessaix followed with the corps-de-réserve, and was killed in the action. The recovery of the fortune of the day has always been attributed to Dessaix.

**Asylum.**—But, the French by annulling the appointments of the Prince, and exercising the authority of the state, changed completely the character of the ports, as of the whole territory, and rendered that inimical to Britain, which its lawful owner had not so intended. Was the Portuguese territory an enemy's territory when these ships were captured?—it certainly was: and as these ships would have been lawful prize if taken on the high Seas, can their being taken in an enemy's port deprive them of this character of lawful prize? On the other hand, if the Regency appointed by the Prince, had continued to conduct the *civil* affairs of the country: does their being obliged to yield an unwilling obedience to a foreign force, against which their Sovereign had declared no war, yet which he had not voluntarily admitted, render them *enemies*, strictly and properly speaking? That they are subjugated must be granted, but is not subjugation a different state from enmity, a state rather demanding commiseration than warranting violence? It must also be known whether the Russians *in any manner* contributed assistance to the French, against the friends of the Prince Regent; against the troops of Britain: if they did, whether by men or arms, they violated the neutrality of the port, and rendered themselves liable to capture, beyond all denial. It is said, that they carefully abstained from every act capable of a hostile construction. These considerations, with others not less important, are not to be overlooked: and we consider the British ministry as having acted wisely, in sending over to Lisbon Sir W. Scott, the Admiralty Judge, that he may examine circumstances on the spot, and gather all the points of evidence, on facts, that are necessary to guide his opinion, and the conduct of this nation.

While popular opinion runs decidedly against our Generals, and all corners of our Islands re-echo with exclamations of censure, we shall hope that Sir W. Scott's judgement and wisdom will enquire into the real merits of the case as it concerns them personally, and furnish materials on which a cool, decided, and impartial determination may be formed. We doubt not, but what the misery endured by the Portuguese was severe; yet the French most certainly ought not to have been suffered to carry off their plunder, obtained by violating of persons, private property, sacred places, and state revenues, and by other nefarious means. As well might they have carried off their prisoners taken among the Portuguese troops, whom they had disarmed, and sent on board vessels in the Tagus. The horses they had collected were equally stolen goods: these should have been considered as not their property, but to be restored to the owners.

We add, that very few persons in England

know, that three fortresses in Portugal, on the frontiers of Spain, are absolutely impregnable; and that to reduce them by famine, the only way by which they can be reduced, would have occupied many months, during which the army necessary to blockade them might be much more advantageously employed elsewhere. These forts are Elvas, Montalva and Almeida: the way to the first two was completely open to Junot, being South of the Tagus, while the British army was on the North, and we have heard Junot greatly blamed by a Portuguese military officer, of extensive information, for hazarding any battle with the English, since it was in his power to employ the British army effectually, certainly through the ensuing winter, merely by retreating, in a leisurely manner, to these impregnable fortresses. We hope, and trust, that the future movements of the British Generals will redeem their credit with the nation, at present, greatly dissatisfied, and disconcerted with their convention: an agreement which the most moderate acknowledge to be clumsy, while others consider it as criminal. The report that Kellerman dictated the terms, and the British officers signed to his dictation, has contributed essentially to this offence.

Amidst these turmoils and perplexities, what is the situation of their chief mover? *Raving with the insanity of ambition he is preparing, on a scale of immense magnitude, for the extirmination of all royalty, not derived from himself;* and although he must be conscious merely from the operation of memory, that he has no natural right to a throne, neither can the empire of the world make him really a king, yet is he intent on dethroning all lawful monarchs, and crushing all established governments beneath the sole of his foot. We repeat, that **HE IS INTENT ON DESTRUCTION.** Hellish intention, surely! the very character of the monarch of the Bottomless Pit! but not less certain of one who affects to change the rulers of states merely for the good of the people, of which he makes himself the sole judge and disposer.

We know from the testimony of an eyewitness, who quitted Paris so lately as the 8th inst. that since he has returned from Bayonne, Buonaparte has reviewed at one time, on the *Plaine de Sablons*, near Paris, *thirty thousand men under arms*: the review began at four o'clock in the morning and lasted till the afternoon. He tired out no less than *sixteen horses*: he took no other refreshment than a slice of gingerbread, and a single glass of lemonade, procured from some of the hawkers who attend such sights; and after he got home—we mean to his palace, for home he has none!—a frugal dinner of *half an hour only*, by the watch, and two glasses of

wine were all his indulgences. During this review he promoted about *one hundred* soldiers of different *grades*; some from the very ranks. As a soldier then, the man is fitted for his station; as a king to whom is committed the *welfare* of his constituents he is a criminal to be execrated, and an example to be shunned. Were the laws of Minos to be now opened to a young Telemachus; he would there read the curses which such a character draws down on its head; every page would appear inscribed in great letters:

AVOID THE MISERABLE CHARACTER OF THE WOE-DISPENSING WARRIOR!

AVOID THE INIQUITIES OF THE INSEX-SATE BLOOD-SHEDDING HERO!

AVOID THE POISONOUS FANGS OF THE SERPENT!—THE PESTILENCE THAT FLOATS ON THE WINGS OF THE WIND!—

MUCH MORE EARNESTLY

AVOID THE MURDEROUS CAREER OF IN-SATIABLE AMBITION!

But those whose probationary lot it is to live in times when such ravages are let loose on the face of the earth, and those, especially, who may be called to meet him or his agents in the field, must rouse every energy of the soul, must exert all their faculties, must understand his true character, must resist him as the author of all evil ought to be resisted; and must be as cautious of his snares and stratagems as wisdom and prudence when conscious that the fate of the world depends on their *Aye* or their *No.*

Let this be well understood by British Generals: Let them consider well the example which their enemy sets them, and determine not to be outdone by him, in the way of their profession, their duty and their patriotism, whatever *privations* it may cost them. Their country is their stake: his stake is—only his iron crown.

If it be asked, against whom are all these preparations?—Death is not more silent than the Politicians of Paris are on the deeds of their Emperor: his intentions no one presumes to penetrate; disgusted, shocked at the devastating guillotine of the *virtuous* Robespierre, they are numbed into that torpid state, to which certain worms of the earth are annually subject: *they may be broken asunder by blows, yet continue insensible to the stroke.* The French yield their souls to the sword: they know that they shall set them no more: they shed a few tears, as nature commands: and then,—they pursue their own destiny, and leave that of their offspring to the determination of fate. The Parisians silence the affections of nature in the noise of amusements.

The Panorama (Vide Vol. IV.p. 815) had ventured to arrange the course of the Tornado in the order of—Spain: Austria: Prussia: Turkey: Russia.—Is the fate of Russia dis-

tant?—Not very distant:—how far off, then, are the fates of those who precede it?

We presume not to certain knowledge;—but we believe, that the conflicts in Spain have by this time received their highest importance: and that the Ebro has rolled its blood-stained stream to the Mediterranean. Buonaparte has publicly promised to exert his whole force against Spain: he has ordered out those parts of his former Conscriptions that had escaped his tyranny, he has anticipated the Conscription of the year 1810\* to the number of 80,000 men: and thus he affects to say that his army is increased 200,000 men. We do not believe it: his army has been led to perish in foreign countries, and the deficiencies are to be supplied by these accessions;—*Stand then, France,—stand as an example at which other nations may take warning, of a people maddened for what they called Liberty, but void of moral sentiments to guide them in the means of obtaining it!—a people sunk into a slavery ten thousand times more degrading than that from which they affected to escape: a people in bondage to a foreigner, to an infidel, to a criminal, to a Corsican,—to a BUONAPARTE!!!*

Accounts multiply upon us, stating that Austria is strengthening her military position with all diligence: her people are under arms; her fortresses are preparing; all her motions are certainly in contemplation of approaching events. Has she then refused to part with two or three provinces more, to enable the emperor and king to complete his plans?—We believe she has. She knows that to surrender as requests are made, will be to sign her own death-warrant: she knows, that he has *one* chance for escape, in the field: she has none by compliance. She fights for her life! May her convulsive struggles prove her virtue! And, if she falls, may her enemy feel that however he could betray her integrity before, yet conquest over virtue affords no triumph.

We know not whether we were mistaken in saying that king Louis was to be displaced to make way for Murat. We rather think that Napoleon found an unwillingness in Louis to be made a puppet of, elsewhere than in a station with which he is now familiar. Possibly the air of Holland has impregnated his constitution with that phlegmatic consideration which characterizes the Hollanders, and he has calculated—as all true Dutchmen calculate—on the differences which he should have to pay by his change of Stocks. Not so the more lively, sing-song, Italianized Joseph: he felt himself uneasy; thought the climate of Spain would relieve

him; has found the air of Madrid *too hot*; we trust he will find that of the Pyrenees *too cold*; and that he will have to wait for a kingdom:—let him wait, till we find one to suit him. In the mean while, Murat is gone to Naples: where he will experience the same thorns as pricked brother Joseph; and where even his heart of stone will not be able to controul the Lazaroni. The best thing he can do will be to enroll himself among them: for which, if report say true, he is extremely well adapted by nature, and qualified by practice.

Turkey has experienced another revolution: Sultan Mustapha was lately enthroned instead of Sultan Selim: and he spared Selim's life—a clemency unworthy of a genuine Turk—the consequences have been—as regular—that another change was contemplated by some of the leading officers, and the deposed Selim was once more appointed to the throne—but Mustapha vacated his appointment by depriving him of life: he was himself directly deprived of his life: and now the posterity of Othman is once more reduced to the single existence of Sultan Mahomed, younger brother of Mustapha; should he die childless, there ends the race of the Ottoman dynasty. What a lesson to the ambitions is presented by the state of the families of the kings of Europe! Buonaparte has no son: for whom does he fight? The Bourbons of the direct line are restricted in their hopes of issue to one: the Ottomans to one: the British Isles await a female reign: the Spanish throne has been blown upon by the breath of scandal:—what family will next be extinct?

Russia continues her enmity to Sweden and Britain: she *must* do so: she is so ordered: but this will prove little to her profit: her conquests in Sweden will never repay their cost: her navy will gather few laurels from the British fleet; and already has it suffered some loss (one ship of the line) and more disgrace in the Baltic, *its own sea*: to say nothing of events at Lisbon. The more this power involves herself in the machinations of her new intimate, the farther will she be from prosperity: and to retrace her steps will cost her the greater abundance of tears.

Sweden maintains the conflict gallantly: she deserves success: events may give it her. She has refused to be made the tool of the Corsican's iniquity—may no tool of the Corsican's iniquity prevail against her!

Denmark does as she is bid; what can she do more? Can she unrivet the fetters that have bound her to Russia? No: she has made herself enemies, it is true; but they will do her much less injury than her friends. Her accounts at the termination of hostilities, will witness the truth of this sentiment.

If we were called on to determine the most pleasing sensations that may animate the

\* The current price for a substitute conscript is 5,000 livres: say two hundred guineas!

human breast, perhaps we should select those of the Spaniards who lately passed the straits of Dover, on their way to their own country. Escaped from tyranny, from the toils of the destroyer, they had left behind them countries enslaved: arrived in the British seas they saw on one side of the vessels that conveyed them, the land whence all their sufferings originated: the guilty land! herself a slave, and the propagatress of slavery wherever her emissaries penetrate by force or fraud: on the other side of their vessels, they saw the island of liberty, ("the mighty island of the ocean" as their countrymen call it) the island that had struck off their chains, and to which they owed their personal freedom and that of their country! Happy island! on thee be the benediction of every genuine Spaniard! As they advanced towards Spain, the renewed ideas of home, of the natal soil, of relatives, and friends, of patriotism and public duty: all these sentiments in powerful combination must have agitated the breasts of the passing Spaniards, and have filled them with sensations which the longest liver among them will never forget.

Britain enjoys internal peace; expectation anticipates commercial prosperity: may expectations naval, military and commercial be amply gratified. The West Indies have been visited with sickness: and even with mortality: we hope this has abated; our private information says it was serious. Our Eastern world is not disturbed that we hear of, by any unusual commotions; and as the *Moniteur* assures us that the English are hated throughout India, Persia, &c. &c. we are completely at ease, in respect to our Indian possessions.

America!—Oh, we had almost forgot America, and no wonder; for America had quite forgot herself. The fact is now evident that Europe can do without America: if she is not convinced of it—let her prolong her embargo—*ad libitum*.

#### MODE OF ADVERTISING CHILDREN LOST OR FOUND.

We should be very glad, for the sake of humanity, if a hint dropped by a correspondent, may prove useful. He advises that when a child is lost, or one is found, a description should be printed and pasted on the doors of all churches, chapels, meeting-houses, &c. there to remain till its purposes, it may be presumed, are answered. He has transmitted the following account of such a casualty. His benevolent purposes we hope will succeed.

A woman was lately seen begging at Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire, with a little boy, about five years old. From circumstances it appeared evident that the child was not her own, in consequence of which he was taken

from her, and she was sent to prison. The child has light brown hair, and light eyes, he appears from ill treatment to have had his faculties impaired; he cannot speak quite plainly: he seems to have had a fair complexion, but his face has been discoloured by art; and his features are much distorted, by his head having been bound up to excite pity. He calls himself *Charles Smith*; also *Charles Davis*; which is thought to be his real name, as the woman says her name is Catherine Smith. The child says that the woman whom he calls *the old woman*, told him not to tell his name; that she rubbed his face with something black; that she sold his fine clothes and put him on rags; that he had *yellow shoes*, which she sold. The woman, he says, is not his mother that is in London, that he has a sister *Peggy* who is a woman; that his mother washes clothes, and keeps chickens; and that his father is in the *West Indies*. He mentioned also his having a little wheel-barrow at home.

#### PATRONAGE OF LITERATURE IN THE STATE OF VERMONT, IN NORTH AMERICA.

The legislature of Vermont, having considered that the state was almost wholly destitute of the means of education, granted, A. D. 1800, to a number of individuals, the charter of a college at Middlebury; but were unable to extend to it the hand of public bounty.

A commodious building for the accommodation of students was immediately prepared. A well selected library of near seven hundred volumes, and a small philosophical apparatus, have been procured for the use of the students. Competent instructors are obtained and permanently established. Forty-six alumni of the college have been admitted to the degree of bachelors of arts. The number of under graduates is about sixty. The progress of the institution has more than equalled the expectations of the most sanguine of its friends. It has depended for its success upon the liberality of private gentlemen, but has not yet received any adequate endowment. The state of Vermont is new. The inhabitants generally are indigent and none are wealthy. The population, (which is rapidly increasing) amounts, at present, to two hundred thousand. The state is furnished with but few academies, or good schools for the education of youth. The number of Christian preachers, of every denomination, is very small; and by far the greater part of the inhabitants of the state have not the Gospel dispensed to them. Middlebury college is the chief resort of those youths who seek an education superior to what can be obtained at the common schools.

The situation of the state, and the increase of students, require that their plans should be extended and their means enlarged.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

FROM THE 20TH OF AUGUST TO THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1808.

## BIRTHS.

## Of Sons.

The lady of the Hon. Richard King, in St. James's-square, the Countess of Bristol. The lady of Lord Viscount Anson, of twin sons, one of which was still-born.

At Sunning Hill, Lady Popham.

The Hon. Mrs. Mallet, of Iffley House, Oxfordshire.

At Thornborough, the lady of Sir C. Mordaunt, Bart.

At Exning Lodge, Suffolk, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. Wynde.

## Of Daughters.

At the Earl of Tankerville's, in Privy Gardens, Lady Ossulton.

In Grosvenor square, the Right Hon. Lady Petre. The lady of the Hon. W. H. Gardner.

At Battersea Rise, the lady of Col. H. Thornton, M. P.

At Blenheim, the lady of Lord F. Spencer.

At Oteley Park, Salop, the Right Hon. Lady Kenyon.

At Bodmington Park, Gloucestershire, the Duchess of Beaufort.

The Hon. Mrs. Borough.

## MARRIAGES.

By special licence, the Rev. Wm. Huntingdon, to Lady Saunderson.

William Scott, Esq. Receiver-general for the Isle of Man, to the Hon. Miss Murray, eldest daughter of the late Lord Henry Murray, and niece to the Duke of Athol.

At East Knoyle, Wilts, Sir Wm. George Parker, Bart. to Miss Elizabeth Still.

At Kensington, Captain Forest, of Binfield, Berks, to Miss M. Lowther, eldest daughter of Col. J. Lowther, M. P.

Captain Aldy, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Rich, daughter of the late Sir T. Rich, Bart. of Sunnis, in Berkshire.

At Sandal, near Wakefield, the Rev. Dr. Zouch, Prebendary of Durham, to Miss Brookes, of Wakefield.

Edward Symonds Omannay, Esq. of Yarmouth, to Miss H. M. Lacon, second daughter of Sir Edmund Lacon.

At Bath, J. H. Holder, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Hewitt, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Wm. Hewitt, and niece to Viscount Lifford.

At Cork, Major Milling, of the 81st regiment, to Miss E. Corrall, of Askeen.

The Rev. S. Sorrell, of Wells, to Miss H. Dibby, daughter of the late Dean of Durham, and sister to Lady Chester.

C. H. Hastings, Esq. Major of the 63d regiment, to Miss Gardiner, daughter of Lieut. General Gardiner, commander of the forces in Nova Scotia.

H. Hooper, Esq. of Exeter, to Miss Caroline Broughton, second daughter of the late Sir S. Broughton, Bart.

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R. P. Milnes, Esq. M. P. of Fryton, in Yorkshire, to the Hon. H. M. Moncon, second daughter of Lord Viscount Galway.

## DEATHS.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Wm. Henry John Murray, the only son of the Commandary-general of the Army in that colony; and a few days after, Mrs. Murray, wife of General Murray.

At his seat, at Tortworth, Gloucestershire, Francis Reynold Moreton, Baron Dacie, Provost Marshal at Barbadoes.

Sir Walter Ogilvy, Bart.

At Lee, the Right Hon. Lady Dacre.

At Dublin, J. Traie, Esq. Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

At Rio de Janeiro, General John Forbes.

In Russell-square, Sir G. Fauncefort, Bart.

At Great Holland, Esq., Miss Margaret Fulton, daughter of Lieut. Col. Fulton.

At Southcote House, near Reading, the Comte d'Hector.

At Wilmington, near Dartford, J. Cumming, Esq. Admiral of the White.

Lady Anna Margaretta Fitzgerald, daughter of the late Earl of Kerry, and relict of Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of the Shire.

At Worthing, Lord Wm. Russell.

At Brighton, Miss C. Napier, daughter of the late Hon. Geo. Napier.

At Tewkesbury Park, J. Wall, Esq.

In Gloucester-place, Catherine, second daughter of Lieut. Gen. Lord Forbes.

At Gosford, aged 85, the Right Hon. Francis Charteris Wemiss, Earl of Wemiss.

At Cheltenham, Lieut. Gen. Bowyer.

In Bloomsbury-square, Lady Wallace Dunlop.

Aged 87, the Rev. Sir William Whitorn Wray, Bart.

At Bury St. Edmund's, Dr. Edm. Hamilton.

Lady A. Rich, widow of Admiral Sir T. Rich, Bart.

At Richmond, Mrs. Denn, mother to the Right Hon. Lady Beauchamp.

The Hon. Miss Trefusis, sister to the late, and aunt to the present Lord Clinton.

At Merchiston Bank, near Edinburgh, in his 86th year, John Home, Esq. of Kilduff, author of the tragedy of Douglas, &c.

J. Judd, Esq. of Chelmsford. This gentleman had directed in his will, and made it a request to his friends, that upon his decease, his body should be dressed in his clothes, and in that state, deposited in the coffin. This has been complied with, and the remains are covered with his best suit of cloaths; a blue coat, boots, and a hat, form part of the funeral apparel.

Aged 101, Mrs. M. Moncon, of St. Faith's, Norwich, who retained her faculties to the last. Dorothy Turnbull, of Newcastle, aged 107. years.

At Ramsgate, the youngest daughter of Sir Ib. D. Mussey, Bart.

At Crapou, near Edinburgh, C. Hope, Esq. Commissioner of the Navy.

At Hoperton House, Scotland, the Right Hon. Lady Jemima Linstone Hope, wife of Captain G. J. Hope, R. N.

Aged 84, Wm. Henry Lyttleton, Lord Lyttleton, Baron Frankley, in Worcestershire.

Lord Reddlesham. While on a shooting party, his lordship fell back, and instantly expired.  
The Dowager Lady Middleton.  
The Rev. J. Ekins, D. D. aged 77 years.  
At Barham, Kent, Edward Dering, Esq. eldest son of Sir E. Dering, Bart.

#### MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

STAFF, &c. IN 1808.

AUGUST 27.—*Staff*—Lieut. col. Sir G. Smith, Knt. 82d foot, aid-de-camp to the King, v. Howard, appointed a field-officer in the guards.

SEPTEMBER 3.—*Brevet*—Capt. C. Campbell, 75th foot, major in the army; and capt. C. A. Quist, principal of the riding-house department of the ordnance, major, with temporary rank in the army.

**Garrison**—Col. J. Robertson, on h. p. of the 92d foot, deputy governor of Fort George, v. Stewart, deceased.

—10.—*Brevet*—Lieut. col. W. Raymond, deputy adj. gen. to forces serving in Ireland, col. in the army; and capt. J. R. Nason, 27th foot, major in the army.

**Garrison**—Col. R. Burne, 36th foot, governor of Carlisle, v. gen. Agnew, deceased.

—24.—*Staff*—H. L. Templer, Esq. late major of 10th light drag. an inspecting field-officer of yeomanry and volunteer corps, with rank of lieut. col. while so employed, v. Locke, appointed to 84th foot.

#### UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Cambridge.

The three English Declamation Prizes at Trinity coll. are this year adjudged to Messrs. Hodson, Arnold, and Musgrave.

Rev. T. Gell, M. A. has been inducted to the rectory of Boyston, Derbyshire, vacated by death of Rev. C. Fletcher.

Rev. J. Cragg, M. A. formerly of Trinity coll., has been instituted to the rectory of Withcott, and licensed to the perpetual curacy of Ouston, both in Leicestershire, on the presentation of Sir J. Palmer, Bart.

Rev. C. Graham has been presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the vicarages of Petham and Waltham in Kent, vacated by death of Rev. T. Randolph.

Rev. J. Plumptre, D. D. formerly of King's coll., Camb., has been presented by the King to the Deanery of the cathedral church of Gloucester, vacated by translation of the Bishop of Bristol to the see of Hereford.

Rev. J. D. Lancaster, M. A. Fell. of Christ coll., Camb., and one of his Majesty's preachers at Whitehall, elected head master of Oakham school, Rutland.

Rev. G. Millers, M. A. is instituted to the vicarage of Stanford, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Bishop of Ely.

Rev. W. Johnson, is licensed to the perpetual curacy of Horsham St. Faith's, and the vicarage of Horsford, Norfolk, vacant by cession of Rev. W. Burton, on the nomination and presentation of Sir P. Stephens, Bart.

Sep. 4. The following gentlemen were ordained deacons at Eccleshall, Staffordshire, by the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry:—J. W. Judson, M.A. fell. of Trin. coll. Camb.; F. White, M.A. Trin. coll. Camb.; T. Harris, M.A. Trin. coll. Camb.

Rev. Mr. Proby, rector of Stanwick, nephew of the Earl of Carysford, is installed prebendary of Lafford, alias Salford, in the cathedral church of Lincoln.

Rev. J. S. Coleman, of St. John's coll., is presented, by Mrs. Coulton and Miss Coulton, to the rectory of Houghton, Leicestershire.

Rev. Mr. Alienson, of Thurnby, Leicester, is presented by the bishop of Lincoln, to the vicarage of Evington, Leicestershire.

Rev. S. Smith, one of the canons of Christ church, Oxford, has been instituted, on his own presentation, to the rectory of Dry Drayton, Camb. vacated by the death of his father.

#### MEDICAL REPORT.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

SIR.—The prevailing diseases of this month,\* may be arranged under the following heads—consumption and its varieties, dropsy, measles, worms, affections of the head, and also of the stomach and bowels, (called cholera morbus) sore throat, tumours in the face and neck, and ulcers of the legs, &c. I shall proceed therefore to the intended observations on our English endemic, called cholera morbus, which has been of late so prevalent. I am, Sir,

New Kent Road, Yours, &c.

Sept. 20, 1808.

C. PEARS.

The disease called cholera morbus is so common, that hardly any individual escapes its attack. It is called the endemic or peculiar disease of England, depending, as is supposed, on the air, water, and situation. It is an affection of the stomach and bowels, or vomiting, and relaxation: and as it prevails in the fruit season, it has been, and still is, very erroneously attributed to the use of fruit. But, as it also is generally and severely prevalent whenever we have a combination of heat and moisture, this circumstance alone proves the common opinion to be erroneous. There is likewise another opinion, not less common and equally false, that it depends on the bile, and is a bilious disease. This mistake wholly arises from neglecting to notice a very uniform and common fact. Whenever the stomach is long under the influence of vomiting, it necessarily must evacuate bile, the action of every common emetic proves this, and yet it is even now attributed to the superabundance of bile, rather than the necessary consequence of such an action, on such an organ, and so placed, as the stomach. When the con-

\* The weather has been almost universally rainy, and those rains excessively severe and suddenly repeated. The last few days have been fine and warm; with a gentle and refreshing air. The thermometer has been from 56 to 64, i. e. from 10 to 11 degrees lower than one in a southern room. The barometer, from 29.39 to 33.33.

tents of the stomach have been expelled, the bile must follow, from its being elicited or rather as it were, forced to the stomach, instead of going the contrary way into the intestines: and as the action of vomiting, for this reason, is found to increase the secretion of bile, from thus stimulating the liver, so does it as naturally produce afterwards, a greater degree of action on the bowels, and as bile is the natural purgative of the constitution, so the incretion and quantity of it, must as necessarily produce the relaxing effect we perceive and experience in this disease. The fact is, that this disease of cholera morbus, or relaxed stomach and bowels, is an endemic or peculiar disease depending on and produced by the combined effects of heat and moisture; and therefore as we should naturally expect, we always find it prevail at any and every season, when those two causes, heat and moisture exist; its severity and duration being influenced by the severity and duration of this cause and the state of the patient. That this is the simple fact, every year's and almost every month's experience will prove, and hence arises its general prevalence, and influence, on almost all if not every individual in health and sickness. From this view of the attack, we not only simplify the disease, but derive a much more certain, and effectual mode of treatment. Instead of the debilitating and diluent plan of Dr. Cullen, from him become the common mode, we see the advantage and necessity of adopting a contrary mode; and instead of regarding a recovery as important in six weeks, are enabled to effect it in almost as many hours, without any of the confinement, trouble, and difficulty with which that plan of Dr. C's is attended.\* This disease frequently commences with faintness, giddiness, and even falling (which I have known) sickness at the stomach, succeeded by vomiting, by frequent pains in the bowels, succeeded by relaxation; the pulse quickened, with heat, fever, pain in the head, chilliness, &c. In incipient attacks to encourage the vomiting, and oppose the disposition to evacuate the bowels, will sometimes prevent its procedure: but when this is not the case, instead of giving vomits, chicken broth, gruel, barley water and evacuants, (the disease itself constituting the latter so plentifully, as to form the only necessity for their removal), my custom is to order some mulled red wine well spiced, to be given immediately, and then the following medicine, which I have never known to fail; tincture of japan earth, white poppy syrup, each 1 oz. Peppermint water, 4 oz.

Two table spoonsful with  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of extract of opium. (For children, less in proportion according to the age,) every  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  hour as the stomach will bear it, until the pain is removed; it very soon relieves, and then continuing the repetition at longer intervals, of an hour, 2 or 3 hours, &c. will in a very few hours completely subdue the disease. Its recurrence must be prevented by the same mode; at the same time, no weak food must be allowed. mulled wine, very strong beef tea, and seasoned food are the most proper, brandy and

water is often very useful. Flannel should be worn over the bowels, both as a remedy and preventive. The efficacy of this plan I have found so complete, that I published the mode, in a very remarkable case of it,† (the subject of which is still living and in good health), and have ever adopted it with equal success; as many others have since told me they have done also. No evacuants are necessary. The disease prevents that, the evacuation is the disease, the bile voided is its natural effect, every severe vomiting shews this; the natural contents being expelled from any organ, the next within its reach and influence must follow. In every such attack therefore (and it often supervenes on other illness, from the patient's weakness), whether on the stomach or bowels, the same plan may be pursued with equal success.—In diarrhoea, or relaxed bowels only, which is often dangerous, I have found this: and whether in this or violent vomiting, which though distinguished from cholera morbus, certainly will and does produce the same symptoms and effects when continued, the same plan is equally advantageous. In saying this, I know I differ essentially from common practice, but where that is palpably wrong, I always wish to do so. Observation and experience support me, and by those tests I always hope to abide, for as the elegant Vaillant says, "error is still error, though supported by thousands of elegant pens." As in consumption† I first tried the plan on myself for cholera, is thank God, the only disease to which I am subject, and by which I am very frequently, and indeed very susceptibility influenced: but a few hours attention to the plan I have recommended, completes the cure. I am therefore the more anxious to disseminate the knowledge I know to be effective; what I so invariably experience, and which may be made so generally beneficial for this endemic of my country. A long and tedious attack is avoided, a low miserable and debilitating plan, (as if the disease itself was not sufficiently so) is superseded, and a quick return of ease, comfort, and health, succeeds to pain, confinement and illness; and as it is thus effectual in diseases which chiefly, (but not exclusively) prevail in hot weather, it might probably be equally efficacious in the very common and not less dangerous bowel diseases of warm climates. When speaking of bilious diseases, I trust I shall be able to evince that what are so called, have generally a deficiency of bile.

\* See the London Medical Review and Mag. for Feb. 1800. p. 563. Vol. 2. No. 12.

† I have lately met with an additional instance of this: a medical practitioner enquiring if I was the author of the paper just now mentioned assured me that having seen that work, while residing at the lands end, he had immediately adopted the plan I recommended, and had ever since used it with uniform success, never having once failed, though frequently called to persons that appeared to be dying with that disease; and which is regarded as very dangerous.

† Vaillant's Travels in Africa. Vol. I.

† See Medical Report on Consumption, in the Literary Panorama for May last: also April and July.

\* See Cullen's Outlines, Vol. IV. p. 47. Dr. C. adds at p. 42, "that this disease has seldom any symptoms of fever." Whatever it is in Scotland, that remark certainly does not apply here.

*Bankrupts and Certificates between August 16 and Sept. 25, 1808, with the attorneys, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Alnsworth, W. Stokeyard, cotton-spinner.  
Buxton, J. Longfellow, York, liquor-merchant.  
Hobson, W. Star Sports, Cheshire, grocer.  
Jeffery, A. Thornton, Dorsetshire, jobber.  
Jones, W. Swansea, shopkeeper.  
Rhodes, W. Friday-street, warehouseman.  
Smith, F. Milton, Sittingbourne, Kent, banker.  
Williamson, W. Gringley-on-the-Hill, Nottingham, corn-factor.

BANKRUPTS.

Aires, W. Fenchurch Street, boot-maker. *Att.* Pike, Air Street, Piccadilly.  
Allinson, R. and Whitsaker, J. Lancaster, leather-dressers. *Att.* Blakelock and Miskinson, Elm Court, Temple.  
Allmond, J. Pickett Street, haberdasher. *Att.* Swain, Stevens, and Majlis, Old Jewry.  
Banks, R. Eltham, Kent, victualler. *Att.* Deharry and Derby, Tankhill Court, Temple.  
Barrett, A. Swindon, Wiltshire, shopkeeper. *Att.* Austin, Temple.  
Birley, J. E. and Hincliffe, Meltham, York, dyers. *Att.* Stephenson, Holmfirth.  
Batsom, J. St. James's Place, St. James's Street, taylor. *Att.* Hamilton, Taxicock Row, Covent Garden.  
Bassett, R. King's Lynn, Norfolk, haberdasher. *Att.* J. and R. Wall, Warrington Court.  
Bell, C. Penith, Cumberland, linen-draper. *Att.* Elwood, Penith.  
Bickerstaff, W. Nottingham, haberdasher. *Att.* Seymour, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square.  
Bissell, W. Sloper, jun., and Bissell, C. Bristol, vinegar-makers. *Att.* Meredith and Robins, Lincoln's Inn.  
Blair, J. Marston, Cheshire, dealer. *Att.* Leigh and Mason, New Bridge Street.  
Blumich, F. F. Crampton Street, insurance broker. *Att.* Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thompson, Cophill Court, Throgmorton Street.  
Brooks, M. F. Horsleydown, master-mariner. *Att.* Johnson, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square.  
Brown, S. and Tidley, W. Bowchurch, Stafford, rope-makers. *Att.* Webb and Tyndall, Staple Inn.  
Brown, L. Maryport, Cumberland, brewer. *Att.* Wordsworth and Strickland, Staple Inn.  
Byron, D. Phillip's Row, New Road, Tottenham Court, statuary. *Att.* Davies, Warwick Street, Golden Square.  
Collip, J. Great Portland Street, upholsterer. *Att.* Allen, Canisie Street, Soho Square.  
Crampton, J. Stockport, dealer. *Att.* Hurd, King's Bench Walk, Temple.  
Crumbleholme, J. Preston, grocer. *Att.* Blackstock, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.  
Cummins, J. Liverpool, shoemaker. *Att.* Windie, John Street, Bedford Row.  
Daman, T. Teddington, Middlesex, malster. *Att.* Senior, Richmond.  
Dawson, T. Brancepeth, Durham, shopkeeper. *Att.* Atkinson, Chancery Lane.  
Entwistle, J. Dunnington, Factory, New Accrington, Lancashire, cotton-weft spinner. *Att.* Dixon, Nassau Street, Soho.  
Farrar, J. Croft, Lancashire, shopkeeper. *Att.* Butterfield, Copper Row, Clerkenwell.  
Finchman, W. Covent Garden, earthenwareman. *Att.* Kirkman, Cloak Lane, Queen Street, Cheshire.  
Furnival, B. Stockport, Cheshire, hardwareman. *Att.* Palmer, Birmingham.  
George, W. and Bennett, W. Liverpool, hoop-makers. *Att.* Blakelock and Miskinson, Temple.  
Gorton, R. and J. Cuckney, Nottinghamshire, merchants. *Att.* Cooper and Lowe, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.  
Gould, M. Dickleburgh, Norfolk, woollen-draper. *Att.* Foster, Son, and Unthank, Norwich.  
Griffith, G. Wildon, Northamptonshire, linen-draper. *Att.* R. and C. Shepard, Quandie, or Thrapston.  
Hague, J. New Mills, Derbyshire, cotton-spinner. *Att.* Foukes and Longfellow, Gray's Inn.  
Hall, J. Chester, butcher. *Att.* Milne and Parry, Temple.  
Halford, E. Bristol, baker. *Att.* Whitcombe and King, Sergeant's Inn, Fleet Street.  
Hayward, J. C. Chamberlain Street, Goodman's Fields, purser of the United Kingdom, East-India ship. *Att.* A. and J. Weston, Fenchurch Street.  
Hemming, J. Chester, printer. *Att.* Huxley, Temple.  
Hill, W. Middle-row, Holborn, carpenter. *Att.* Langley, Finsbury Street, Breamsbury.  
Hobson, W. Horncastle, Lincolnshire, malster. *Att.* Eyre and Morton, Gray's Inn.  
Hopwood, J. Manchester, joiner. *Att.* Ellis, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane.  
Humphrey, T. Saddleworth, Yorkshire, plumber. *Att.* Bannister, Rochdale.  
James, W. Swansea, shopkeeper. *Att.* Heelia, Staple Inn.  
Jones, W. A. Aldermansbury, haberdasher. *Att.* Mecatti, Beridge, Hatton Garden.  
Kay, J. Hulme, Manchester, leather-seller. *Att.* Cooper and Lowe, Southampton Buildings.  
Kearland, J. Birmingham, wood screw maker. *Att.* Palmer, Barnard's Inn.  
Knight, S. Frome, Selwood, Somersetshire, taylor. *Att.* Ellis, Hatton Garden.  
Lawson, H. W. Liverpool, draper. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.  
Lindill, W. Leeds, spirit-merchant. *Att.* Haynes, Fenchurch Street.  
Lupton, T. Skipton, York, hardwareman. *Att.* Scofield, Skipton.  
Mendes, D. Gravel Lane, army accoutrement-maker. *Att.* Isaacs, George Street, Minories.  
Metcalfe, J. Skipton, thread-maker. *Att.* Swale, Great Ormond Street.  
McLane, J. Little New Street, wine-merchant. *Att.* Wilde, jun., Castle Street, Falcon Square.  
Moore, D. Lenham, Kent, dealer. *Att.* Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thompson, Cophill Court, Throgmorton Street.  
Mottoram, R. Walsall, Staffordshire, victualler. *Att.* Turner, Bloomsbury Square.  
Movie, H. Fordbridge, Southampton, tick-manufacturer. *Att.* St. Skellington, Fordbridge.  
Quiney, W. F. Minories, druggist. *Att.* Meredith and Robinson, Lincoln's Inn.  
Olivant, W. Manchester, silversmith. *Att.* Ellis, Cursitor Street.  
Olivant, W. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Ellis, Cursitor Street.  
Olivant, W. and Olivant, T. Manchester. *Att.* Ellis, Cursitor Street.  
Parnell, C. St. Austle, Cornwall, merchant. *Att.* Brown, Fowey.  
Parnell, C. St. Austle, Cornwall, merchant. *Att.* Hewlett, Royle's Buildings, Fetter Lane.  
Pest, J. Arundel Street, Strand, wine-merchant. *Att.* Smith, Dorset Street, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street.  
Powell, J. and Ormond, W. D. Bristol, wine-merchant. *Att.* Farant, Chancery Lane.  
Powley, W. Penrith, Cumberland, ironmonger. *Att.* Ireland, Staple Inn.  
Pownall, G. Hoyalwell, Flintshire, currier. *Att.* Lloyd, Hoyalwell.  
Pullinger, G. and H. Ropley, Hants, woollen drapers. *Att.* Coote, Austin Friars.  
Ravner, J. Thirsk, Yorkshire, tea-dealer. *Att.* Walker, Thirsk.  
Robinson, R. Manchester, cotton twist and westf dealer. *Att.* Edwards, Castle Street, Holborn.  
Rowland, N. late of Greyfriars Place, Fetter Lane, insurance broker. *Att.* Deane and Greaves, King's Arms Yard.  
Russell, W. M. Vauxhall, malster. *Att.* Alcock, Boswell, and Corner.  
Sharp, J. Market-Deeping, Lincoln, linen-draper. *Att.* Wilde, jun., Castle Street, Falcon Square.  
Silverlock, H. Havant, Southampton, linen draper. *Att.* Buller, Havant.  
Smith, S. J. Liverpool, shoe-maker. *Att.* Spottiswoode, Austin Friars.  
Testolini, G. Cornhill, printseller. *Att.* Twiss and Rixon, Haydon Square, Minories.  
Thackray, R. Burton-Leonard, Yorkshire, flax-dresser. *Att.* Godmond, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars Road.  
Troughton, T. Liverpool, stationer. *Att.* Bigg, Hatton Garden.  
Waddilow, T. and Waddilow, J. Bath Place, New Road, statuary and stonemasons. *Att.* Teabutt and Shuttleworth, Gray's Inn Square.  
Wardell, J. King's Lynn, Norfolk, grocer. *Att.* Goodwin, Lynn.  
Watts, J. Whitecross Street, St. Luke's, grocer. *Att.* Mitchell, Union Court, Broad Street.  
Wells, W. Boston, Lincolnshire, grocer. *Att.* Tunnard, and Rogerson, Boston.  
Wellspring, R. Gosport, Southampton, victuiner. *Att.* Callaway, Portsmouth.  
Weston, J. Pall-Mall, victuiner. *Att.* Scott and Blamires, Lincoln's Inn.  
Whitehead, W. Shaw Hall, Saddleworth, woollen-manufacturer. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.  
Wicks, M. Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, miller. *Att.* Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn.  
Wiles, W. Birmingham, factor. *Att.* Chilton, Lincoln's Inn.

Williams, T., Caerphilly, Glamorganshire, wool-manufacturer. *Att.* Price and Brown, Lincoln's Inn.  
 Williamson, J., Whitegate, within Chadderton, Lancashire, victualler. *Att.* Hart, Temple.  
 Williamson, W., Gringley-on-the-Hill, Nottingham, corn-factor. *Att.* Elley and Storer, Furnival's Lane.  
 Wellington, J., Brightelmstone, Sussex, grocer. *Att.* Atack, Boswell, and Corner, York Street, Southwark.  
 Worrall, C., Manchester, inn-keeper. *Att.* Hunley, Temple.  
 Wray, J., Wakefield, Yorkshire, corn-dealer. *Att.* Batt, of Chancery Lane.  
 Wyatt, H., Jones, R. S., Shropshire, C. and T., N. P., Duke Street, Aldgate, painters. *Att.* Bonson, Bouvier Street, Fleet Street.  
 Young, M., and Crowley, J., Leeds, milliners. *Att.* Carr, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

## CERTIFICATES.

J. Brown, Berwick-upon-Tweed, corn-merchant.—R. Smith, Ashborne, Derbyshire, stationer.—P. Whitehead, Stockport, Cheshire, cotton-merchant.—J. Phillips, Wapping, brewer.—W. Shawcross, Manchester, merchant.  
 J. Clegg, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, pin-manufacturer.—S. Hunt, Crumbl, Southampton, tanner.—W. White, Birmingham, tailor.  
 R. Lardner, Newton Poppleford, Devonshire, worsted-spinner.—E. Edwards, Liverpool, butcher.  
 G. Andrews, Mark Lane, ship-broker.  
 J. Dunn, and C. Robinson, Wond Street, factors.—T. Cotton, Threadneedle Street, insurance broker.—J. and W. Birks, Lane-End, Staffordshire, potters.  
 J. Cowley, Sheffield, cutler.—J. Davy, Hereford, wine merchant.—J. Bell, Highgate, underwriter.—J. Tankard, Birmingham, factor.  
 J. Tidmarsh, New County Terrace Row, New Kent-Road, builder.—S. Watkinson, Liverpool, brush manufacturer.—J. Crofts, Great Trill, Axminster, Devonshire, horse-dealer.  
 R. Rayner, Birmingham, button-maker.—A. Stanfield, Scotecliffe within Acerington, Lancaster, calico-printer.—T. Dixon, Birmingham, money-chancer.—J. Wroe, Ferrybridge, York, coal-merchant.  
 J. Sanders, Canterbury, corn-merchant.—R. Wilson, Liverpool, farrier.—R. Hueron, Keisale, Suffolk, comb-waiver.  
 T. C. Patrick, Suffolk Lane, insurance-broker.  
 J. Troke, New Sarum, Wiltshire, cutler.—J. Pow, St. Nicholas, Worcester, cutler.

## London Imports, from Aug. 25 to Sept. 25.

|                             |                                |             |       |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------|
| Hides, B. Ayres, No. 10210  | Others                         | —           | 89347 |
| Brazil — — — 4690           | Corn, Wheat                    | — lasta 56  |       |
| Others — — — 19863          | Barley                         | — — 37      |       |
| Hemp, Riga, — bags 491      | Bacon 173 lbs. 190 lbs. 6 cts. |             |       |
| Iron, Petersb. — bars 2320  | Oats                           | — lasta 560 |       |
| Swedish — — — 86707         | Peas                           | — lasta 278 |       |
| Rags, Mambay, — bags 77     | Wine, Port 34 cts. p. 845 lbs. |             |       |
| Italian — — — 330           | Madeira 148 pugs. 10 lbs.      |             |       |
| Others — — — 819            | Others 26 pugs. 229 butts      |             |       |
| Cotton W. India, bales 1465 | 27 bds.                        |             |       |
| Surinam — — — 427           | Wool, Dantz, br. pugs. 67759   |             |       |
| Drazil — — — 375            | Norway do. — — 9749            |             |       |
| Demerara — — — 1193         | Dantz, — doas. 3674            |             |       |
| U. States — — — 40          | Norway do. — — 117139          |             |       |
| Others — — — 757            | Sugar, cl. 15754 lbs. 2163,    |             |       |
| Skins, Cat — doz. 3391      | 32918 lbs. 144 bales.          |             |       |
| Gost — — — 150              | Coffeecks 2617, 4486 bgs.      |             |       |
| Quinchilla — — — 740        | Gin — — pugs 638               |             |       |
| Bear — — — 449              | Rum, 10000 pugs. 137 cks.      |             |       |
| Lisb. Lamb — No. 76810      | Tallow, 4-4 casks, 918 bales,  |             |       |
| Kidd — — — 32533            | 50 manquets                    |             |       |
| Seal — — — 2253             | Butter — — tens 1976           |             |       |

## STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-house, Sept. 20, 1808.

In our last Report we announced the arrival of a large fleet from the East Indies; we have now the pleasure to state the safe arrival of a fleet from China, consisting of the following ships: the Hope, Coutts, Alfred, Taunton Castle, Earl Camden, and Woodford. Their cargoes on account of the East

India Company are as follows: 1050 whole, 600 half, and 1,800 quarter chests bohea tea, 572,760 lbs. ; 17,438 chests best bohea, 1,532,041 lbs. ; 25,009 chests congou, 2,286,613 lbs. ; 2,452 chests canpoo, 182,496 lbs. ; 2,768 chests souchong, 139,088 lbs. ; 4,645 chests singlo, 371,465 lbs. ; 28,325 chests twankay, 2,232,500 lbs. ; — 1,999 chests superior ditto, 131,031 lbs. ; 3,000 chests hyson skin, 169,047 lbs. ; — 5,453 chests hyson, 355,790 lbs. ; — 519 chests raw silk, 51,600 lbs. ; — 102,750 pieces nankeen cloth ; — besides several other parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not yet known.

A large fleet is also arrived from the Leeward Islands, with sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, &c. This last article is the only one that may be said to come to a good market, as an advance has lately taken place in the prices of all descriptions of cotton goods both here and at Manchester. Brazil cotton has risen full 9d. per lb. within a few days past, notwithstanding that there are lately arrived and now in the river, 13 vessels from the Brazils, having on board no less than 12,000 bags of pemambuc and marenhas. Many of our merchants concerned in this new branch of commerce from the Brazils hold out for 35 6d. per lb. for fine wool, and upwards of 60 00 bags have been sold in London market alone within the last ten days.

Rum and sugar are both a very heavy and dull sale, coffee a little better, as there has been an export of it hence to Spain and Portugal. All kinds of Russia goods as talow, hemp, flax, and iron, &c. are in considerable demand, and sell at unheard of prices. Our late accounts from Manchester say that every kind of cotton goods have advanced full 5 per cent, and that trade never was in a more flourishing state, than it is at present: this must justly be attributed to the large orders now executing for South America, Birmingham and Sheffield are also busily engaged for the same market; and it is with pleasure we announce that the late returns, received by our merchants from Brazil, have rendered considerable profit, as well as on the adventure shipped out to that country. We may soon expect a return of our usual commerce with Portugal, now that Lisbon and Oporto are in our possession, and there is little doubt that the exports will be very considerable from hence, in consequence of the plunder committed on the inhabitants of that country, who are no doubt in want of every many necessities at this time.

We cannot help repeating to our countrymen, that the very best companies in Paris, have left off the use of coffee: they no longer indulge in their favorite beverage—why do B. ton's encourage the importation of French Brandy ? &c. &c.

## PRICE OF MEAT.\*

| Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal. |        |         |        |        |        |  |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--|
|                                                  | Beef.  | Mutton. | Veal.  | Pork.  | Lamb.  |  |
| Aug. 13                                          | 5s 4d. | 5s 4d.  | 6s 0d. | 6s 0d. | 7s 0d. |  |
| 20                                               | 5 2    | 5 4     | 7 0    | 5 8    | 6 6    |  |
| 27                                               | 5 6    | 5 8     | 6 9    | 6 0    | 6 6    |  |
| Sept. 3                                          | 5 8    | 5 8     | 6 4    | 6 8    | 6 6    |  |

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcass.

| Aug. 13 | 4 4 | 4 0 | 5 4 | 5 4 | 5 0 |  |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| 20      | 4 8 | 4 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 4 0 |  |
| 27      | 4 4 | 4 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 4 |  |
| Sept. 3 | 4 4 | 5 0 | 5 4 | 6 0 | 5 8 |  |

|         | St. James's,*<br>Hay. | Whitechapel,*<br>Straw. | St. James's,*<br>Hay. | Whitechapel,*<br>Straw. |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Aug. 13 | £6 15 0               | £2 50 0                 | £7 0                  | £2 40 0                 |
| 20      | 6 18 0                | 2 50 0                  | 7 0                   | 2 80 0                  |
| 27      | 6 18 0                | 2 50 0                  | 6 14                  | 2 80 0                  |
| Sept. 3 | 6 15 0                | 2 80 0                  | 6 6                   | 2 60 0                  |

## PRICE OF HOPS.

|        | Bags.         | Pockets.      |
|--------|---------------|---------------|
| Kent   | £2 10 to £3 5 | £2 14 to £4 0 |
| Sussex | 2 10          | 3 10          |
| Essex  | 2 16          | 3 16          |

## PRICE OF LEATHER.\*

|                                   |          |   |    |      |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---|----|------|
| Butts, 50 to 56lb. each           | —        | — | —  | 23d. |
| Dressing Hides                    | —        | — | —  | 19   |
| Crop Hides for cutting            | —        | — | —  | 22   |
| Flat Ordinary                     | —        | — | —  | 17   |
| Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen | —        | — | 32 |      |
| Ditto,                            | 50 to 70 | — | —  | 39   |

TALLOW,\* London Average per stone of 8lb.

Soap, yellow, 100s.; mottled, 110s.; curd, 116s.

Candles, per dozen, 14s. Od.; moulds, 15s. Od.

## LONDON WEEKLY RETURNS OF WHEAT.

|         |                 |                                           |
|---------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Aug. 13 | 4,971 quarters. | Average 81s. 7 <i>1</i> / <sub>2</sub> d. |
| 20      | 7,669           | —                                         |
| 27      | 4,221           | —                                         |
| Sept. 3 | 6,395           | —                                         |

## FLOUR.

|         |               |                                           |
|---------|---------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Aug. 13 | 14,827 sacks. | Average 67s. 5 <i>1</i> / <sub>2</sub> d. |
| 20      | 18,910        | —                                         |
| 27      | 15,891        | —                                         |
| Sept. 3 | 13,530        | —                                         |

## PRICE OF BREAD.

|         | Peck Loaf.                  | Half Peck.                       | Quartern.                        |
|---------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Aug. 13 | 4s. 1d.                     | 2s. 0 <i>1</i> / <sub>2</sub> d. | 1s. 0 <i>1</i> / <sub>2</sub> d. |
| 20      | 4 1                         | 2 0 <i>1</i> / <sub>2</sub> d.   | 1 0 <i>1</i> / <sub>2</sub> d.   |
| 27      | 4 2                         | 2 1                              | 1 0 <i>1</i> / <sub>2</sub> d.   |
| Sept. 3 | 4 2 <i>1</i> / <sub>2</sub> | 2 1 <i>1</i> / <sub>2</sub>      | 1 0 <i>1</i> / <sub>2</sub> d.   |

Those marked thus \* are taken at the highest price of the market.

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

|                                             |                  |                            |                            |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Amsterdam, 2 us. 34-7                       | Cadiz, eff.      | —                          | —                          |
| Ditto at sight                              | 34               | Bilbon                     | —                          |
| Rotterdam, 2 us. 10-17                      | Palermo, per oz. | 42 <i>1</i> / <sub>2</sub> |                            |
| Hamburg, 2 <i>1</i> / <sub>2</sub> us. 34-2 | Leghorn          | —                          | 51 <i>1</i> / <sub>2</sub> |
| Altona, —                                   | Genoa            | —                          | 47 <i>1</i> / <sub>2</sub> |
| Paris, 1 day's date 23-4                    | Venice, eff.     | —                          | 52                         |
| Ditto, 2 us. —                              | Naples           | —                          | 42                         |
| Bordeaux —                                  | Lisbon           | —                          | 68                         |
| Madrid, in paper —                          | Oporto           | —                          | 70                         |
| Ditto, eff. —                               | Dublin           | per cent                   | 10 <i>1</i> / <sub>2</sub> |
| Cadiz, in paper —                           | Cork             | —                          | 11 <i>1</i> / <sub>2</sub> |

Agio B. of Holland, 5*1*/<sub>2</sub> per cent.

## COALS IN THE RIVER.

|         | Sunderland.                            | Newcastle.                             |
|---------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Aug. 13 | 45s. 3 <i>d</i> . to 46s. 3 <i>d</i> . | 46s. 6 <i>d</i> . to 51s. 6 <i>d</i> . |
| 20      | 45 9                                   | 46 0                                   |
| 27      | 43 6                                   | 46 6                                   |

Sept. 3 44 0 47 6 50 0 52 6

Delivered at 12*s*. per chaldron advance.

## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

| Aug.  | 8 o'clock | Morning. | Noon. | 1 o'clock | Night. | Height<br>of Barom. | Dryness<br>by Leslie's<br>Hydrometer. |
|-------|-----------|----------|-------|-----------|--------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 21    | 63        | 73       | 63    | 35.92     | 40     | Cloudy              |                                       |
| 22    | 60        | 69       | 59    | ,16       | 65     | Cloudy              |                                       |
| 23    | 59        | 69       | 58    | ,15       | 62     | Fair                |                                       |
| 24    | 59        | 68       | 57    | ,15       | 61     | Fair                |                                       |
| 25    | 57        | 69       | 59    | ,05       | 69     | Fair                |                                       |
| 26    | 58        | 73       | 58    | 29.73     | 78     | Fair                |                                       |
| 27    | 58        | 66       | 56    | ,65       | 65     | Cloudy              |                                       |
| 28    | 56        | 68       | 55    | ,73       | 62     | Rain                |                                       |
| 29    | 56        | 69       | 55    | ,88       | 75     | Fair                |                                       |
| 30    | 60        | 72       | 61    | ,72       | 56     | Cloudy              |                                       |
| 31    | 60        | 68       | 57    | ,60       | 52     | Cloudy              |                                       |
| Sept. |           |          |       |           |        |                     |                                       |
| 1     | 59        | 68       | 56    | ,67       | 38     | Showery             |                                       |
| 2     | 56        | 64       | 54    | ,82       | 27     | Showery             |                                       |
| 3     | 55        | 67       | 56    | ,85       | 42     | Cloudy              |                                       |
| 4     | 56        | 64       | 54    | ,86       | 40     | Fair                |                                       |
| 5     | 53        | 64       | 55    | ,78       | 36     | Rain                |                                       |
| 6     | 56        | 61       | 56    | ,75       | 37     | Showery             |                                       |
| 7     | 55        | 60       | 60    | ,78       | 36     | Showery             |                                       |
| 8     | 53        | 63       | 52    | ,52       | 52     | Fair                |                                       |
| 9     | 58        | 63       | 57    | ,81       | 26     | Stormy              |                                       |
| 10    | 58        | 65       | 56    | ,82       | 28     | Stormy              |                                       |
| 11    | 59        | 64       | 55    | ,48       | 21     | Stormy              |                                       |
| 12    | 56        | 60       | 54    | ,68       | 20     | Rain                |                                       |
| 13    | 55        | 65       | 57    | ,70       | 23     | Stormy              |                                       |
| 14    | 60        | 66       | 60    | ,82       | 56     | Fair                |                                       |
| 15    | 61        | 68       | 57    | 20.11     | 57     | Fair                |                                       |
| 16    | 57        | 64       | 54    | ,29       | 62     | Fair                |                                       |
| 17    | 54        | 64       | 57    | ,21       | 52     | Fair                |                                       |
| 18    | 55        | 64       | 58    | 29.96     | 51     | Rain                |                                       |
| 19    | 60        | 66       | 57    | ,97       | 52     | Fair                |                                       |
| 20    | 58        | 60       | 54    | 30.26     | 55     | Fair                |                                       |

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in Sept. 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.

Leeds and Liverpool Canal, £182, dividing £8 per cent per ann. nett.—Grand Junction, £132, the last half yearly dividend was £2 nett.—Monmouthshire, £100, paying £5 per cent.—Kenner and Avon, £20.10s. for £16 paid.—Huddersfield, £19 each.—Basingstoke, £19. 19s. to £21.—East London Water Works, £42 premium each.—West Middlesex ditto, £22 premium.—West-India Dock stock, £157 to £159 per cent. dividing £10 per cent. nett.—London Dock stock, £115 to £116 per cent. dividing £5*1*/<sub>2</sub> per cent.—Commercial Dock, £25 per cent. premium.—Globe insurance, £114 per cent.—Provident Institution, 5*1*/<sub>2</sub> to 10*s*. premium each.

|                                                                 |                                            |                                                                    |                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| To Bengal, Madras, or China.....                                | 6 <i>l.</i> per cent.                      | Cape G. H. or St. Helena (Comp. ships).....                        | 4 <i>gs.</i>                   |
| Ditto out and home.....                                         | 12 <i>l.</i>                               | Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Waterford, or Cork.....         | 2 <i>gs.</i>                   |
| Senegambia.....                                                 | 10 <i>gs.</i>                              | Lisbon or Oporto.....                                              | 12 <i>gs.</i> ret. 6 <i>l.</i> |
| Madeira.....                                                    | 5 <i>gs.</i> ret. 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> | Gibraltar.....                                                     | 8 <i>gs.</i> ret. 4 <i>l.</i>  |
| Windward and Leeward Islands.....                               | 8 <i>gs.</i> ret. 4 <i>l.</i>              | Madeira.....                                                       | 6 <i>gs.</i> ret. 3 <i>l.</i>  |
| Jamaica.....                                                    | ditto                                      | Jamaica or Leeward Islands.....                                    | 8 <i>gs.</i> ret. 4 <i>l.</i>  |
| South Whale-fishery and back.....                               | 20 <i>gs.</i>                              | United States of America (Brit. ships).....                        | ditto                          |
| Un. States of America (Brit. ships) 8 <i>gs.</i>                |                                            | Ditto (American ships).....                                        | ditto                          |
| Ditto (American ships).....                                     | 6 <i>gs.</i>                               | Ditto (American ships).....                                        | Dublin, Cork, Waterford, &c.   |
| Malaga and places adjacent.....                                 | 6 <i>gs.</i> ret. 8 <i>l.</i>              | To London.....                                                     | 4 <i>gs.</i> ret. 2 <i>l.</i>  |
| Salonica, Gallipoli, &c. ....                                   | 20 <i>gs.</i> ret. 10 <i>l.</i>            | Lisbon or Oporto.....                                              | 8 <i>gs.</i> ret. 4 <i>l.</i>  |
| Lisbon and Oporto.....                                          | 6 <i>gs.</i> ret. 3 <i>l.</i>              | United States of America (Brit. ships) 10 <i>gs.</i>               |                                |
| Riga, Revel, Narva, or Petersburgh.....                         |                                            | Ditto (American ships).....                                        | 8 <i>gs.</i>                   |
| Brazil and South America.....                                   | 8 <i>gs.</i> ret. 4 <i>l.</i>              | West Indies.....                                                   | 8 <i>gs.</i> ret. 4 <i>l.</i>  |
| Carson, Leth, Firth, Aberdeen, &c. ....                         |                                            | Liverpool or Chester.....                                          | 2 <i>gs.</i>                   |
| Glasgow.....                                                    | 14 <i>gs.</i>                              | The Baltic to Yarmouth, Hull, &c. ....                             |                                |
| Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Bel- fast, and Londonderry..... | 2 <i>gs.</i>                               | Bristol, Lancast. Dublin, &c. ....                                 |                                |
| Limerick, Galway, or Sligo.....                                 | 2 <i>gs.</i>                               | Poole and Dartm.—Exeter and Plym. ....                             | 4 <i>gs.</i>                   |
| Portsmouth, Spith. Poole, or Isle of Wight. ....                | 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>gs.</i>                   | to Newfoundland.....                                               |                                |
| Weymouth, Exeter, Dartm, or Plym.....                           | 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>gs.</i>                   | Newfoundland to Jamaica, and Leeward Islands.....                  | 25 <i>gs.</i>                  |
| Bristol. Wales, Chester, L. verp. Whith. ....                   | 2 <i>gs.</i>                               | To Li-bou or Oporto.....                                           | 10 <i>gs.</i> ret. 5 <i>l.</i> |
| Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, Newcastle, &c. ....                       | 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>gs.</i>                   | To any one port in the U. Kingdom 10 <i>gs.</i> ret. 5 <i>l.</i>   |                                |
| Alderney, Guernsey or Jersey.....                               | 2 <i>gs.</i>                               | Jamaica to U. States of America.....                               | 10 <i>gs.</i>                  |
| Inverness, Shetland, Orkney Islands.....                        | 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>gs.</i>                   | To Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland, &c. 12 <i>gs.</i>               |                                |
| Tonningen (neutrals).....                                       |                                            | To any one port in the Unit. Kingd. 10 <i>gs.</i> ret. 5 <i>l.</i> |                                |
| Gottenburg, Christiana, &c. ....                                | 4 <i>gs.</i> ret. 2 <i>l.</i>              | Windw. and Leew. Isl to Un. States of Am. 12 <i>gs.</i>            |                                |
| Musquito shore, Honduras, &c. ....                              | 10 <i>gs.</i>                              | East Indies to London.....                                         | 19 <i>gs.</i>                  |
| Newfoundland, Coast of Labrador. ....                           | 6 <i>gs.</i> ret. 3 <i>l.</i>              |                                                                    |                                |

## Prices Current, September 20, 1808.

|                                            |                                            |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| American pot-ash per cwt. £3 13 6 to 0 0 0 | Oak plank, Dantz.—last £10 10 0 to 0 0 0   |
| Ditto pearl.....                           | Ditto American—none                        |
| Barilla.....                               | Oil, Lucca.—25 gal. jar 30 0 0 32 0 0      |
| Brandy, Coniac .... gal. 1 1 6 1 2 6       | Ditto spermaceti —ton 99 10 0 0 0 0        |
| Ditto Spanish.....                         | Ditto whale—                               |
| Camphire, refined ..lb. 0 7 2 0 0 0        | 28 10 0 0 0 0                              |
| Ditto unrefined, cwt. 28 0 0 30 0 0        | Ditto Florence, 1/2 chest 4 4 0 0 4 10 0   |
| Cochineal, garbled ..lb. 1 5 6 1 9 6       | Pitch, Stockholm.—cwt. 0 12 0 0 0 13 6     |
| Ditto East-India.....                      | Quicksilver —lb. 0 4 2 0 0 0               |
| Coffee, fine .... cwt. 5 9 0 6 0 0         | Raisins, bloom —cwt. none                  |
| Ditto ordinary .....                       | Rice, Carolina (new) 1 15 0 2 4 0          |
| Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb. 0 2 8 0 2 10     | Ditto East-India —none                     |
| Ditto Jamaica ..                           | Rum, Jamaica —gal. 0 4 0 0 0 5 6           |
| Ditto Smyrna ..                            | Ditto Leeward Islands 0 3 6 0 4 0          |
| Ditto East India ..                        | Salt-petre, East-India, cwt. 3 16 0 3 17 6 |
| Currents, Zaat .... cwt. 4 8 0 4 18 0      | Snellack —                                 |
| Deals, Dantz .... piece 1 12 0 0 0 0       | Silk, thrown, Italian—lb. 3 3 0 4 10 0     |
| Ditto Petersburgh. H. 35 0 0 0 0 0         | Silk, raw, Ditto —                         |
| Ditto Stockholm ..                         | Ditto China — 1 11 0 1 18 0                |
| Elephants' Teeth .....                     | Ditto Beng. novi 1 3 0 2 0 0               |
| — Scieval 14 0 0 20 0 0                    | Ditto Organzine 0 0 0 0 0 0                |
| Flax, Riga.....ton 10 0 0 115 0 0          | Sugar, Jamaica, &c. — 3 1 0 3 13 0         |
| Ditto Petersburgh .... none                | Ditto Lumps — 4 14 0 5 5 0                 |
| Galls, Turkey .... cwt. 6 15 0 7 0 0       | Ditto Single Loaves — 4 16 0 5 10 0        |
| Geneva, Holland.. gal. 1 1 6 1 2 0         | Ditto Powder do. — 4 16 0 5 15 0           |
| Ditto English .....                        | Molasses — 1 9 6 0 0 0                     |
| Gum Arabic, Turkey cwt. 10 0 0 12 0 0      | Tallow, English —cwt. 4 16 0 0 0 0         |
| Ditto Sandrach ..                          | Ditto Russia, white —4 14 0 0 0 0          |
| Ditto Tragacanth 26 0 0 27 10 0            | Ditto —, yellow —4 19 0 5 0 0              |
| Ditto Seneca ....                          | Tar, Stockholm —bar. 2 2 0 2 3 0           |
| Hemp, Riga.....ton 92 0 0 94 0 0           | Tin in blocks —cwt. 6 3 0 0 0 0            |
| Ditto Petersburgh .....                    | Tobacco, Maryl. —lb. 0 0 8 0 1 3           |
| Indigo, Caraca .... lb. 0 5 3 0 10 9       | Ditto Virginia — 0 0 8 0 1 2               |
| Ditto East-India .....                     | Wax, Guinea —cwt. 10 15 0 13 10 0          |
| Iron, British, bars, ton 18 0 0 0 0 0      | Whale-fins —ton 28 0 0 30 0 0              |
| Ditto Swedish .....                        | Wine, Red port —pipe 90 0 0 96 0 0         |
| Ditto Norway .....                         | Ditto Lisbon — 87 0 0 90 0 0               |
| Ditto Archangel....                        | Ditto Madeira — 80 0 0 120 0 0             |
| Lead in pigs —fod. 38 0 0 0 0 0            | Ditto Vidonia — 75 0 0 78 0 0              |
| Ditto red —ton 39 0 0 0 0 0                | Ditto Calcavella — 85 0 0 95 0 0           |
| Ditto white —54 0 0 0 0 0                  | Ditto Sherry — butt 92 0 0 100 0 0         |
| Logwood chips —ton 16 0 0 0 0 0            | Ditto Mountain — 75 0 0 80 0 0             |
| Madder, Dutch crop—cwt. 5 15 0 5 18 0      | Ditto Claret —hogs. 70 0 0 90 0 0          |
| Mahogany —ft. 0 1 0 0 2                    | Vara, Mohair —lb. 0 4 0 9 0                |

STATE OF THE ROYAL NAVY, SEPT. 1808.—Grand Total, 1113

|                     | Total, 1,143.          |           |         |          |        |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------|---------|----------|--------|
|                     | Of the line, 50 to 44. | Frigates. | Sloops. | Gun-bgs. | Total. |
| In Commission ..... | 162                    | 23        | 180     | 229      | 223    |
| Building .....      | 60                     | —         | 15      | 23       | 6      |
| In Ordinary .....   | 49                     | 15        | 57      | 50       | 16     |
|                     |                        |           |         |          | 187    |

| Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th August, to 20th SEPTEMBER, 1808. |        |          |          |      |      |      |        |      |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------|----------|------|------|------|--------|------|-------|
|                                                                    |        |          |          |      |      |      |        |      |       |
| Aug 20                                                             | —      | —        | —        | —    | —    | —    | —      | —    | —     |
| 23                                                                 | 40     | 604 65 3 | 66       | 88   | 98   | 18 8 | 1 14 d | 65 4 | 7 3   |
| 25                                                                 | —      | 664 66 5 | 65 8     | 83 1 | 98 1 | —    | —      | 180  | 423p  |
| 26                                                                 | 239 4  | 664 66 4 | 66       | 83 4 | 98 1 | 18 8 | —      | —    | —     |
| 27                                                                 | —      | 664 66 4 | 65 8     | 83 4 | 98 1 | 18 8 | —      | —    | —     |
| 29                                                                 | —      | 664 66 4 | 65 8     | 83 4 | 98 1 | 18 8 | —      | —    | —     |
| 30                                                                 | 2 39 2 | 664 66 4 | 65 7     | 83 4 | 98   | 18 8 | —      | —    | —     |
| 30                                                                 | Sept.  | 1 239 4  | 664 65 4 | 82 4 | 97 2 | 1 14 | 1 14 d | 65 4 | 7 3   |
| 3                                                                  | 240    | 664 66 5 | 66       | 82 4 | 97 2 | 1 14 | 1 14 d | 65 4 | 7 3   |
| 5                                                                  | 240    | 664 66 6 | 66       | 82 4 | 97 2 | 1 14 | 1 14 d | 65 4 | 7 3   |
| 6                                                                  | 240    | 664 66 6 | 66       | 82 4 | 97 2 | 1 14 | 1 14 d | 65 4 | 7 3   |
| 7                                                                  | —      | 67 60 8  | —        | 98 4 | —    | —    | —      | 66 8 | 178 4 |
| 8                                                                  | —      | 67 60 8  | —        | 98 4 | —    | —    | —      | 66 8 | 323p  |
| 9                                                                  | —      | 66 66 8  | —        | 98 4 | —    | —    | —      | 66 8 | —     |
| 10                                                                 | —      | 66 66 8  | —        | 98 4 | —    | —    | —      | 66 8 | —     |
| 12                                                                 | —      | 66 66 8  | —        | 98 4 | —    | —    | —      | 66 8 | —     |
| 13                                                                 | —      | 66 66 8  | —        | 98 4 | —    | —    | —      | 66 8 | —     |
| 14                                                                 | —      | 66 66 8  | —        | 98 4 | —    | —    | —      | 66 8 | —     |
| 15                                                                 | —      | 66 66 8  | —        | 98 4 | —    | —    | —      | 66 8 | —     |
| 16                                                                 | —      | 66 66 8  | —        | 98 4 | —    | —    | —      | 66 8 | —     |
| 17                                                                 | —      | 66 66 8  | —        | 98 4 | —    | —    | —      | 66 8 | —     |
| 19                                                                 | —      | 66 66 8  | —        | 98 4 | —    | —    | —      | 66 8 | —     |
| 20                                                                 | —      | 66 66 8  | —        | 98 4 | —    | —    | —      | 66 8 | —     |

N.B. In the 3 per cent. consols the *highest* and *lowest* price of each day is given; in the other stocks the *highest* only.